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SOVIET, U.S. DELEGATIONS HOLD SALT SESSION

LD131254Y Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, December 13, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held a new meeting here today.

VANCE, GROMYKO TO MEET IN GENEVA 21-22 DEC

LD121608Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 12, TASS--It has been agreed that member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Secretary of State of the United States Cyrus Vance will meet in Geneva on December 21-22, 1978. They will study questions concerning the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms with a view to the intention expressed by both sides to conclude in the nearest future the drafting of this agreement on a mutually acceptable basis.

SEIGNIOUS SPEAKS OUT IN SUPPORT OF NEW SALT ACCORD

LD140018Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2250 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington--George Seignious, new director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has spoken out in support of the early conclusion of a new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Speaking at a press conference, he said: There is now a real possibility of stopping the arms race, which poses a serious threat to the security of all countries, including the United States. The American-Soviet talks being conducted on this question have reached a stage which permits hope for success. Seignious expressed the hope that the forthcoming talks in Geneva between Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, will lead to resolution of outstanding unsettled questions and that a SALT-II agreement will be concluded.

USSR AMBASSADOR TARASOV COMMENTS ON MBFR AT SESSION'S END

LD131630Y Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, December 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: The 16th round has ended at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The last plenary meeting, held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, was addressed by the head of the USSR delegation Ambassador Tarasov and the head of the U.S. delegation Dean.

At a press conference journalists were told by the Soviet delegation's press attache that in this speech Nikolay Tarasov had noted that throughout the round the West had not introduced a single change in its position and had not made a single compromise offer. The important proposals made by socialist states on June 8 this year, proposals that open up broad prospects for mutually acceptable arrangements, remain without an answer to this day although more than half a year has passed, he went on. This shows that the West continues the line of dragging out the talks and retaining "freedom of action" to build up the NATO armed forces.

The head of the USSR delegation cited numerous examples of serious steps taken by socialist states to meet halfway the Western position, steps taken to draw up mutually acceptable accords and ensuring practical measures to lessen the military confrontation in central Europe. It was noted at the same time that these aims can be achieved only on the basis of equal and mutual obligations for all states participating in the talks. The Western demand for "asymetrical reductions" providing for a nearly three times greater reduction of the ground forces of socialist countries is totally groundless. The most thorough and scrupulous study of data on the size of troops of the sides in central Europe, that is being conducted for already two years, failed to give and naturally could not give the West any arguments to substantiate this demand.

In the course of the present round the socialist states made yet another important step, directed at halting the arms race, by supplementing their former proposal not to increase during the period of negotiations the size of the armed forces of the sides with new substantial provisions. They expressed readiness for the "freeze" on the size of troops in central Europe to be established not for the armies of individual countries participating in the talks, something to which the West objected, but for the total collective size of the forces of NATO, on the one hand, and the forces of the Warsaw Treaty, on the other hand. But the Western delegations rejected this proposal as well.

The head of the Soviet delegation criticised the refusal by the West European states and Canada to name the amount by which each of them is prepared to reduce its troops. It was noted that today's statement by the U.S. representative about the intention of these countries to make some unspecified "substantial contributions" to the reduction of NATO forces does not introduce any changes in the negative position of the West on the question of the above-mentioned undertakings and for this reason does not require an answer from the part of socialist countries.

The Soviet representative said it was necessary for the West to give a constructive and comprehensive answer to the June 8 proposals of socialist countries. This would help to impart a purposeful nature of the talks.

Noting the call to the participants in the Vienna talks to resolutely advance the cause of military detente in Europe, contained in the November 23, 1978 declaration of Warsaw Treaty member states, the head of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion that the socialist countries would continue doing everything depending on them in Vienna to facilitate the attainment of this important task.

A break till the end of January 1979 was announced at the talks.

TASS REPORTS OPENING OF SOFIA THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

LD121250Y Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, December 12, TASS--An international theoretical conference, devoted to problems of real socialism and its international significance, opened here today. The conference is attended by delegations of 73 communist and workers' parties.

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov has made a speech of welcome.

Proceedings Noted

LD141056Y Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, December 14, TASS--The international theoretical conference on the subject "The Building of Socialism and Communism and World Development" is going on here. Big figures of the international communist movement, participants in the national liberation struggle, and prominent Marxist scientists who gathered at the conference from all over the world in their speeches give a profound creative analysis of topical problems of our times and fundamental processes which are developing in the world under the beneficent effect of real socialism.

Speakers point to the necessity to strengthen unity and cohesion of the international communist and working-class movement, to wage an uncompromising struggle against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, against bourgeois propaganda attempts at discrediting the socialist countries' immense achievements in the eyes of the working people of capitalist countries.

A rebuff to slander on socialist countries is a contribution to the struggle for stronger international detente, said Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. The existence of the Soviet Union, the emergence and development of the world socialist system, and the strides which the countries have made in the building of a new society and--not the last, the increase in their defence potential--are nowadays the most important factor in the strengthening of peace.

Many speakers thoroughly criticised the Chinese leadership's ideological positions and practical actions in the international arena. The Chinese leaders' activities and their fierce anti-Sovietism are used by bourgeois propaganda against the peoples' struggle for security and socialist progress in the world, said Luis Carlos Prestes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party. The speaker pointed out that under the world forces' "classification" which the Maoists propagandize, Latin America if it depended on Peking should have remained obedient to multinational corporations and imperialist centers.

Emphasized more than once during the discussion was the idea of necessity to strengthen cooperation among democratic forces, specifically, the communists' cooperation with the social democrats, socialists, and Christian democratic organisations in the struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race, and against the terror of fascist dictatorships.

Those present at the conference listened with emotion to the speech made by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, who gave a high appraisal of the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community, progressive and democratic forces of the whole world with the Chilean's heroic struggle against the Pinochet junta.

PRAVDA CONTRASTS SOCIALIST, CAPITALIST APPROACH TO HUMAN RIGHTS

LD131241Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Socialism Is the Standard Bearer of Human Rights"]

[Text] Working people's desire to obtain the right to a worthy existence without oppression and exploitation permeates the entire history of the antagonistic class society. This desire began to become a reality when socialism entered the political arena. The words of the Communist Party Manifesto--the free development of each is the condition of the free development of all--became the irrevocable principle of the state born of Great October.

The new social system sees one of its main tasks as being to insure that the human rights which are pharisaically proclaimed by bourgeois society but which are in reality flouted by it acquire their true meaning and are filled with genuine content. Soviet people are proud that our homeland has made an outstanding contribution to the cause of the international recognition and implementation of individual rights and freedoms.

Precisely 30 years ago, 10 December 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Many principled provisions of this declaration were the result of the Soviet Union's purposeful efforts to impart to it a character according with the peoples' interests. The socialist countries took a most active part in elaborating the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the convention on preventing the crime of genocide and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination and other international agreements designed to protect human rights against imperialist and colonialist encroachments. The USSR was among the first to ratify these agreements and together with the other socialist community states struggles consistently for their implementation.

Historical experience testifies: Respect for people's political, civil, economic, social and other rights and free access to labor, education, culture, science and participation in the administration of the state are insured by the socialist system.

Concern for human rights is embodied in the very nature of socialist society which is free from exploitation and which rejects any forms of social or national oppression. The fundamental difference between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy consists in the fact that the former not only proclaims citizens' political and socio-economic rights but also reliably guarantees them. The new Soviet Constitution is a manifesto of genuine democracy and true humanism.

"We counterpose to bourgeois and revisionist propaganda's distorted and vulgarized interpretation of the concepts of democracy and human rights the fullest and most real complex of the rights and duties of the citizen of the socialist society," Comrade L.I. Brezhenv has said. "We place in the scales of history the truly epochal gains achieved by working people thanks to the power of the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party."

The fundamental human right is the right to life. Imperialism flouts this great right merely because it regards war as a "natural state." The policy pursued by reactionary circles of fueling international tension and preparing military adventures creates a direct threat to people's right to life. Socialism is a tireless and consistent defender of this right. [paragraph continues]

The consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries--things which the Soviet Union struggles for tirelessly--contribute actively to improving the international political climate and to creating the conditions for implementation of the peoples' aspirations regarding a peaceful life and the termination of the arms race.

Respect for basic human rights and freedoms is a substantial factor for peace. The USSR and the other socialist community countries played an active role in the convening and successful holding of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. They contributed to the inclusion in the Final Act of the important provision whereby the principle of defense of human rights must be viewed inseparably connected with the other fundamental points of the Helsinki accords and norms of international law.

The course of world events shows: People's rights and freedoms are flouted by the same imperialist forces which unleashed the arms race and are creating means of mass destruction and such a barbaric weapon as the neutron bomb. It is precisely these forces which are the main prop of the dictatorial, racist regimes which suppress elementary human rights, massive unemployment, social and political inequality, the dominance of militarism, the tyranny of punitive organs, police surveillance, the outrages of terrorist gangs, moral degradation--that is the reality of the world where capital holds sway. The fascist terror in Chile, the monstrous crimes of racism and apartheid in Southern Africa, the bloody atrocities of the punitive forces in Nicaragua, the outrages of the Israeli aggressors in the occupied Arab lands--that is what "human rights" really looks like in that world. Nevertheless, there are politicians in the United States and the other NATO countries who, posing as "champions of human rights," lecture other peoples and states!

However, it is impossible to conceal the historical truth. Millions of persecuted and oppressed people see for themselves from their own experience: Capitalism has been and remains a society of deprivation of working people's rights. The free society is socialism which entered the arena of history under the banner of true democracy. The communists will always be loyal to this banner.

Today, Human Rights Day, our motherland's working people and the international democratic public proclaim their wholehearted solidarity with all who are waging a courageous struggle against imperialist oppression and tyranny and against the policy of reaction and war. Soviet people are fully determined to strengthen steadily the socialist positions--a mighty factor for peace and the peoples' security and a loyal defender of human rights and freedoms.

Comparison of Record Favors Socialism

LD131415Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Human Rights Are the Banner of Socialism"]

[Text] Just 30 years ago--10 December, 1948--the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This attempted, for the first time in world practice, to systematize the list of rights and freedoms which man must possess. The declaration proclaimed extremely important human rights such as the right to live, freedom and equality before the law, the right to work and to equal pay for it, the rights to housing, leisure, education and social security and the right to participate in the administration of the state.

Despite certain weaknesses in it, the declaration has been widely applied in the last few years. A number of provisions have become a reference point in the everyday struggle by the capitalist countries' working people against capital. Certain articles of this UN document are frequently utilized by young developing states in the elaboration of their own national legislation. The participants in the all-European conference in Helsinki deemed it necessary to cite the declaration in drawing up the Final Act. And the day of its adoption has been proclaimed Human Rights Day.

Many points of the declaration reflecting fundamental human rights were included in its text at the initiative and insistence of the USSR and the other socialist states. This initiative was a direct continuation of their policy aimed at defending working people's vital interests. It originates in the first Lenin decrees, particularly the declaration of the rights of the working person and the exploited people.

The elimination of the shameful phenomenon that is exploitation of man by man is the necessary precondition for really insuring civil rights. This precondition has long been created in the USSR and the socialist countries. Bourgeois society has no intention of implementing it.

"The banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism," the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the Moscow Political Consultative Committee conference says. No society on our planet displays greater concern for civil rights and freedoms than socialism. This concern is embodied in the very nature of socialist democracy which grants the peoples the broadest potential for political, economic and spiritual development.

The new USSR Constitution guarantees Soviet citizens the broadest rights. The equality of citizens of the land of the soviets is insured in every sphere of economic, political, social and cultural life. Men and women and the citizens of the different races and nationalities have equal rights.

Soviet society pays primary attention to those socioeconomic rights which insure the material basis of a person's life which must be granted or all other rights largely lose their meaning. These socioeconomic rights include, for instance, the right to work. The right to leisure, to health protection, to material security in old age, to housing, to education, to enjoy cultural achievements and other rights are also insured for USSR citizens. They are guaranteed inviolability of person and residence, freedom and conscience, freedom of scientific, technical and artistic creative work and other rights and freedoms.

"The fact that socialist democracy proclaims not only political but also socioeconomic rights and the fact that it not only proclaims them but reliably guarantees them is one of its fundamental differences from bourgeois democracy," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said. "In the mature socialist society with its highly developed economic potential, this distinctive feature of socialist democracy is particularly clearly apparent."

When it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the UN General Assembly proclaimed it "as a task which all peoples and all states must strive to fulfill...." This task remains unfulfilled in the capitalist world.

For instance, how is it possible to talk of the right to work when there are tens of millions of unemployed people even in the developed capitalist states and hundreds of millions of people live in constant fear of losing their job? How is it possible to talk of the equality of nations when racial oppression dominates in many Western countries and when bourgeois democracy tolerates the existence of shamelessly racist regimes? Is it possible to talk seriously of the right to education when there are hundreds of millions of illiterate people in the countries outside the socialist community?

At the end of the 1970s inequality of women, exploitation of the labor of children and adolescents and profound social inequality still exist in the countries of bourgeois democracy. Dissidents are widely persecuted there, "bans on professions" exist and surveillance, electronic eavesdropping and terror are employed.

The authorities of the imperialist countries have mounted a clamourous and totally hypocritical campaign defending certain renegades justly condemned or sent packing from the socialist states. But along with this they suppress the rights and freedoms of entire peoples in the most brutal way. That was the case during the filthy U.S. aggression in Vietnam; that was the case during the bloody coup in Chile; that is happening now in Rhodesia and other countries whose repressive regimes stay in power only thanks to direct support from the United States and other Western powers. That is also happening on the "invisible front": The imperialist states' intelligence services overthrow legitimate governments, organize conspiracies and murder progressive figures.

The whole series of these antihumane actions deprives the citizens of many countries the fundamental right that is the right to life. After this is it possible to say seriously that the imperialist authorities defend human rights? Of course not. The human right to life is also threatened by imperialism's policy aimed at complicating the international atmosphere, intensifying the arms race and developing weapons of mass destruction. This applies particularly to the neutron bomb, for which the United States has begun producing components.

On the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the declaration the world's peoples are comparing with particular care the words uttered in defense of human rights with the specific deeds of government and states. This comparison is obviously not in favor of the capitalist countries; it is in favor of socialism. The citizens of the socialist countries can be proud of their successes in developing socialist democracy which has granted them genuine rights and freedoms.

USSR'S MAKEYEV ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

LD131025Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "Important Problems Under Discussion: Trade"]

[Text] New York, 7 December--The UN General Assembly Second Committee (on economic and financial issues) has begun discussing problems of developing international trade.

USSR representative Ye. N. Makeyev, who addressed the committee session, pointed out that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to the development of its trade and economic relations with developed capitalist countries on a long-term equal and mutually advantageous basis.

We are satisfied, he said, with the state of trade relations with a number of our West European partners. At the same time the growth of protectionism on the part of developed capitalist countries and the reinforcement of trade barriers and other discriminatory measures are having an adverse effect on the socialist countries' exports to those countries and represent a serious violation of the provision of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The obstacles which imperialist forces are erecting in the way of East-West trade development are seriously curbing expansion of international trade and limiting opportunities in expansion of trade with and aid to developing countries. The removal of obstacles in East-West trade must be regarded by UNCTAD as an important reserve in developing world trade.

The Soviet Union, the USSR's representative pointed out, is profoundly convinced of the inseparability of problems of development and international cooperation from questions of ending the arms race, disarmament, developing detente and strengthening international security. Life confirms this interconnection every day and every hour.

Adopts Resolution for Palestinians

LD131654Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 13, TASS--The U.N. Committee on Economic and Financial Issues has adopted by a majority vote a resolution calling for economic and other aid to the Arab people of Palestine within the framework of the U.N. development program.

The resolution points out that the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia must determine in cooperation with all the Arab countries the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people.

The USA, Israel, Canada, and Australia voted against this resolution.

PRAVDA ON UN SUPPORT OF COMPREHENSIVE MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD131039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Article by Yuriy Glukhov--"Lasting Peace for the Middle East"]

[Text] The results of the discussion of the Middle East problem at the U.N. General Assembly again show in a particularly convincing way that the search for peace in that explosive area must be conducted along the lines of a comprehensive settlement, with due regard for the interests of all the sides involved in the conflict. The overwhelming majority of the organization's members came out in favor of the resolution advocating such an approach.

The U.N. General Assembly thereby condemned attempts to evade a genuine solution to the Middle East conflict. It again reaffirmed the necessity to use such a universally recognized international mechanism as the Geneva conference on the Middle East. The efforts of those who are fighting for a lasting and just peace in that region were supported.

This has been advocated for many years by the Soviet Union, which has forwarded a constructive program for resolving the long-drawn-out conflict in the interests of all the Middle East peoples.

The principled stand of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community was again reaffirmed in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member. As is pointed out in the declaration, an all-embracing political settlement should include the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the exercise of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the establishment of their own state and the ensurance of independent existence and security of all the states of the area, including Israel.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian-Israeli accords worked out at Camp David under U.S. aegis are a departure from such a settlement. Other participants in the Middle East conflict and cardinal problems of a settlement remain outside the "framework" of separate deals. And this means that this is not peace but a still greater aggravation of the situation.

In these conditions the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly deal a blow at the initiators of separate deals, and show that the international community does not support them.

UN GOES ON RECORD AGAINST VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM

LD140842Y Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 14, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Valentin Vasilets, reports:

The United Nations General Assembly went on record in favour of abolishing the vestiges of colonialism and granting the right to self-determination to the peoples that still are under the yoke of foreign domination. A number of resolutions, adopted by an overwhelming majority at the plenary meeting, stress the need of exerting maximum efforts to put an end to racism, apartheid, economic exploitation, and thus to accomplish the process of decolonisation in conformity with the declaration of the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the United Nations in 1960.

The General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Zimbabwe people to freedom and independence and the legality of their struggle by all available means for the implementation of this right. The resolution points out that any settlement of the crisis in that country must be worked out only with the participation of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

The World community also reaffirmed the right to independence of the peoples of Guam, Eastern Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Brunei and other so-called small colonial territories. The Assembly urged the colonial powers immediately and unconditionally to dismantle their war bases on colonial territories.

The policy of the Western powers, seeking to retard the process of decolonisation, was sharply criticized in the resolutions and the debates. The political, economic and military aid, rendered by those powers to the racists in the south of Africa, is the main obstacle standing in the road to independence for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namabia. The United States, Israel, Japan, the main "Common Market" countries were sharply denounced for their active all-round collaboration with the apartheid regime. The British Government was accused of connivance at British monopolies that were supplying oil to the Rhodesian racist regime in defiance of the United Nations sanctions.

The General Assembly vigorously stigmatized the United States, France, the FRG and Israel for nuclear collaboration with Pretoria.

Speaking in the discussion of decolonisation problems, the Soviet representative, Mikhail Kharlamov, said that the USSR was ready to continue most actively to facilitate the translation into reality of the lofty and noble aims of the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

ANTIAPARTHEID COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN PARIS

LD140803Y Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Paris, December 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Valeriy Shishkom reports:

Questions of envigoration of the struggle against the racist regimes are being discussed at the two-day session of the continuing liaison committee of the World Conference Against Apartheid, Racism, and Colonialism in the South of Africa, that opened in Paris today. It is attended by delegations of 35 countries, representatives of the UNC, UNESCO, national-liberation movements of the Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia.

Opening the session, the general secretary of the World Conference Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in the South of Africa, Vassos Lyssarides has noted that its participants are to elaborate a program of actions of solidarity with the peoples in the south of Africa which are waging struggle for freedom and independence. He said that in recent years the situation in that area had become extremely aggravated as a result of the policy conducted by the authorities of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa. In a bid to break the growing national-liberation movement, the racist regimes resort to brutal repressions against the native population, make barbarous raids on territories of neighbouring sovereign states. Such actions, he said, are extremely dangerous since they can resolve into an armed conflict and imperil world peace.

Speaking at the first meeting, General Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa Alfred Nzo has emphasized that the racist regimes continue to keep in power only thanks to the support of Western powers which given them military and financial aid in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations Organization. Seeking to preserve control over the natural wealth of the continent, he said, the NATO countries do not stop at direct interference in Africa. The latest example of such a policy has been the colonial expedition in Zaire. Simultaneously, said Alfred Nzo, a broad slanderous campaign is being unfolded in the West against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which resolutely side with the African peoples in their struggle against colonialism and racism.

The leader of the African National Congress of South Africa emphasized that armed raids on territories of neighbouring states would have been unthinkable, had not the racist regimes received support from Western countries, primarily the United States which have a high stake in preservation of the last bastion of imperialism in the African Continent. He expressed confidence that the struggle of the peoples of Africa, supported by all democratic and progressive forces of the world, will inevitably be crowned with victory.

UNITED STATES

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON CARTER'S REMARKS ABOUT IRANIAN SITUATION

LD131628Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Viktor Anikin]

[Text] A press conference given by President Carter in Washington has revealed the White House's growing concern in connection with events in Iran. Carter again declared his full support for the measures being taken by the military government of Iran to suppress disorders among the people. Nevertheless, the U.S. President, in reply to a question on possible direct intervention in the internal affairs of Iran, declared that unlike 1953, when the United States helped the shah of Iran to return to power, the U.S. Government will refrain from providing such assistance. However, according to information obtained from reliable sources--quoted by an AFP correspondent in Washington--an extraordinary session of the National Security Council is to be held in Washington in a few hours' time to consider Iranian developments. The U.S. President's declaration is also contradicted by continued delivery of police equipment for breaking up demonstrations, bearing the mark--made in United States.

A later Moscow Domestic Service in Russian report at 1600 GMT on 13 December says the following: "U.S. President Carter, at a press conference held in Washington, has once again stated Washington's support for the present regime in Iran. He gave assurances that the United States has no intention of interfering in the development of events in Iran. It is being noted in political circles that assertions by official spokesmen of the U.S. administration that they have no plans for intervention in Iran are refuted by the American press. Only yesterday there appeared in the New York TIMES an article from which one gathers that the Pentagon has emergency plans to withdraw some of the latest American weaponry from Iran should the outcome of the Iranian crisis be unfavorable to the United States. In the opinion of observers, talk of possible evacuation of some of the latest American fighting equipment from Iran is needed by the Pentagon merely to justify and cover up plans for intervention in that country."

Article on Americans' Exodus

LD140225Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Planeloads of Americans returning from Tehran land daily at Kennedy International Airport in New York. The exodus from Iran began on Wednesday last week. Here is a report from a correspondent for the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper, Iona Andronov:

As many as 7,000 U.S. citizens have left Tehran since the start of unrest and anti-American demonstrations. As soon as they step off the planes in New York these Americans willingly pose for cameramen and answer questions for the press. They denounce the Iranians for smashing some U.S. military offices in Tehran, for the fact that Iranian shopkeepers boycott their U.S. customers and because people in the streets are rude to them, demanding that they go home.

One of these latest arrivals from Tehran, (Scott Gently) of the Bell Helicopter Company, complained he could not sleep at night because of shooting in the streets. He seemed to be genuinely disturbed by his experience, though it was he and his company that supplied the Iranian regime with helicopters for launching attacks on demonstrators from above. The Bell Helicopter Company has supplied to the Iranian security forces 500 military helicopters worth $1 billion. The Iranian police obtained from the United States $100,000 worth of tear gas and other equipment for the riot police. The Americans also promised to help the shah by sending a company of their own police experts to help in riot control.

Many of those Americans who denounced the Iranians in interviews at New York airport chose to hide their own names and occupations. This is because they are U.S. servicemen wearing plain clothes, or members of their families. Some of these people just give the names of the companies they work for. They include the names of such famous arms manufacturers as Grumman, General Dynamics, Litton, General Motors and Lockheed. These United States companies did themselves proud by supplying to Iran large amounts of combat aircraft, missiles, tanks, warships and artillery. The total cost of these weapons was $19 billion and the Americans promised more arms to Iran soon to the tune of $12 billion.

The threat of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran, said Prof (James Cockcroft), a sociologist and writer on international affairs returning from Tehran, is fraught with the danger of repetition of the gory Vietnam tragedy. After visiting the main Iranian cities (James Cockcroft), who is a university professor, gave a New York press conference for members of the press at the United Nations. He said the U.S. administration has supplied to Iran vast amounts of weapons and sent 40,000 United States military and other advisers. This is clearly part of a general U.S. policy embracing the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Professor (Cockcroft) said the only sensible advice one can give to the Americans in this crisis is to pull out from Iran. If this is not done there will be a danger of a military conflict.

On his visit to Tehran Professor (Cockcroft) had a meeting with the U.S. ambassador, William Sullivan. He said this United States official was involved in mounting police reprisals against popular demonstrations in Iran. Professor (Cockcroft) said the opposition leaders in Iran and rank and file activists spoke about the people's desire to have genuine national independence and democracy. They spoke with indignation about hypocritical U.S. calls for human rights and a practical U.S. policy in Iran.

The article says in conclusion that, being unable to keep under its control the developments in Iran, the Americans are hastily trying to get together a team of experts to deal with political emergencies of this kind. One example of this is the New York banker and former Assistant Secretary of State George Ball, who has been made consultant for the National Security Council on problems of the Persian Gulf. The former CIA chief, Richard Helms, who used to be ambassador to Iran, has been made a White House adviser. And about 2 weeks ago head of the CIA analytical section Robert Bowie and army intelligence chief General Tighe paid a visit to Tehran.

The Washington POST has published an interview with the commander of the United States Marines. It said the defense secretary and other top Pentagon officials have been discussing for the past year a plan of setting up a mobile strike force of two divisions, to include Marines, for any emergency in the Persian Gulf area. The article says this all falls into a very familiar pattern. As soon as the people of some country linked with U.S. strategy begin a struggle for freedom they immediately become a target for the Pentagon hawks.

ASTEC MEMBERS URGE EASING OF U.S. CONTROLS ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD131635Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Article by N. Artemov: "An Important Shift"]

[Text] The sixth session of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) has ended in Moscow. The council's job is to promote normalization and further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. [paragraph continues]

The sessions were attended, from the Soviet side, by leaders of a number of ministries and departments, foreign trade and banking organizations, and, from the American side, by Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal, Commerce Secretary J. Kreps, prominent politican and public figure A. Harriman and 380 bankers and industrialist.

As is known, ASTEC is a public organizations of USSR and U.S. buiness circles created in June 1973. Its membership comprises 114 Soviet foreign trade, industrial, and other organizations and 279 U.S. corporations and banks accounting for around 1/4 of the U.S. GNP.

The council members met for their routine annual session at a time when trade between the USSR and the United States has dwindled by almost 1/3 and is continuing to decline. The council members admitted that this state of affairs between the two biggest powers, which account for 2/3 of the world's scientific research and the lion's share of industrial output, cannot be termed satisfactory. They expressed concern lest such an abnornally low level of trade between these two countries affect the stability of international relations.

The setback in Soviet-American relations is due to actions by cold war supporters in the United States. By adopting the discriminatory 1974 Jackson-Vanik amendment to U.S. trade and credit legislation they hoped not only to inhibit the USSR's economic development but also to use trade with the Soviet Union as a lever for political pressure and overt interference in our country's internal affairs. They even gave birth to the theory of the useful rolling back (poleznoye otbrasyvaniye) of trade in order to implement the so-called policy of conditioned flexibility.

Many representatives of the American business world are unenthusiastic about the touch line in trade with the USSR. Expressing their viewpoint, W. Verity, chairman of the ARMCO Steel Corporation and American cochairman of the ASTEC, said: "Those who say that we must pursue the policy of 'conditioned flexibility' simply do not have a clear idea either about the way to implement international trade or about the Soviet system itself. Most of the major projects currently under examination by American companies in conjunction with Soviet organizations simply demand too much time and effort to be dependent on this."

But the Soviet Union's position has long been known. The Soviet Union consistently advocates increasing cooperation with the United States in various spheres, including trade, on the basis of equality and mutual advantages. The line of developing foreign economic ties is an expression of our policy of peacful coexistence. It is based on the Soviet state's growing economy.

The council examined the prospects of trade and economic cooperation in the sphered of industry, agriculture, energy, and technology. The ASTEC leadership prepared a list of 28 large-scale projects for possible business cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of natural gas extraction and processing, machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the timer processing and pulp and paper industry, and the chemical and petrochemical industries. Their value exceeds $18 billion. Calculations show that American firms' participation in implementing these projects will enable the United States to create about 800,000 new jobs. But, quite naturally, the American firms' participation in implementing these projects will depend on how competitive they are compared to other Western firsm.

The results of the sixth ASTEC session show that the U.S. business world is interested in developing comprehensive trade and economic, and secientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union.

According to Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary J. Kreps the attitude of the American administration and Congress toward Soviet-American trade is changing. Twelve senators who returned to the United States from a tour of the USSR advocated that the Jackson-Vanik amendment be revoked. As D. Rockefeller, member of the ASTEC board and chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, said, "the overwhelming majority, if not all the members of our council disapprove of U.S. Congress' restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union." And the other day even one of the authors of the notorious amendment--Vanik--was forced to admit that the hopes pinned on this amendment had been completely shattered.

A unanimously adopted resolution says that the council "recommends that U.S. Government controls on exports of goods and technology to the Soviet Union be rationalized and simplified."

L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, called ASTEC an important and active factor in the normalization of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States. Speaking at a Kremlin dinner in connection with the ASTEC's sixth session, he said: "I wish you fresh successes in the development and strengthening of good and useful business ties between our two countries. Every step forward in this sphere will be a contribution to the overall development of good relations between the United States and the Soviet Union."

CARTER ANTI-INFLATION PLANS PORTEND 'SOCIAL CLASHES'

LD131625Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Kurdyumov article: "Burden of Inflation"]

[Text] Speaking in St. Louis recently U.S. President Carter dwelt again on the problem of inflation. He stated that it torments Americans more than all other economic problems. In particular, the scale of inflation, now running at about 9 percent a year, is borne out by official figures just published stating that consumer prices have more than doubled in the past 11 years.

W. Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve System's Board of Governors, has called inflation "the most dangerous sickness" of the economy and called for the use of "bitter medicine" to effect a cure. The recipe for the medicine was made public by the U.S. President in his well-known anti-inflation program. His outline for legislative measures which the administration plans to submit to the new Congress leaves no doubt about at whose expense the ruling circles are counting on fighting inflation. It is a case of further infringing on working people's socioeconomic rights and interests.

Thus, while urging "financial economies" and a reduction in the federal budget deficit, the government did not say a word about the need to reduce the astronomical military expenditure which is universally recognized as the basic reason for the raging inflation. On the other hand, it is planned to reduce the federal payroll and freeze social programs. The budget for 1980, the President said, will disappoint those who expect an expansion of federal aid.

The main measures planned for fighting inflation include restricting wage increases, which would in practice mean that the workers would have to bury any hopes of any real improvement in their situation for several years. And this is in a situation when, as the Washington POST has noted, U.S. workers' wages were actually lower last year than in 1973.

It is easy to guess that the authorities' intention of forcing the workers to tighten their belts still further and forcing them to pay for the bitter financial and economic consequences of the rule of monopoly capitalism has engendered widespread dissatisfaction. Rejecting the program advanced by the President as an attempt to shift the blame for inflation onto the shoulders of its victims, many labor union organizations in Chicago, on the west coast and in other parts of the country have already stated that they do not intend to tolerate a reduction in their living standard. All this portends obstinate new social clashes in the country.

GROMYKO, SENATOR MATHIAS DISCUSS U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD132214Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Gromyko received Senator Mathias, a prominent figure of the U.S. Republican Party, at the latter's request today. The talk dealt with problems of relations between the USSR and the United States, as well as some international problems of interest to both countries. Special attention was devoted to the problem of halting the arms race and of disarmament.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH SCRANTON-LED U.S. DELEGATION

LD131702Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received in the Kremlin the well-known U.S. political and public figure William Scranton, who is heading a delegation of the UN Association in the U.S. which has arrived in Moscow for a meeting with representatives of the UN Association in the USSR. During the talks, the important role played by the public organizations of both countries in assisting United Nations activities, and actions directed at deepening detente, strengthening the peace and security of peoples, ending the arms race and disarmament were noted.

TEXAS GASIFICATION PROJECT USING SOVIET TECHNOLOGY

LD140546Y Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Dallas, Texas, December 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Zherebilov reports: An industrial unit for underground gasification of coal of the basis of Soviet technology was commissioned here. Soviet specialists participated in the implementation of this licence together with specialists of the Texas utilities company. The project for gasification of coal, which is the biggest one in the USA at present, is of great importance since it opens the road to progressive and rational development of large deposits of brown coal in Texas, said the company's vice-president, P. Britten. At a time when the United States is increasing its import of fuel, the project is of considerable importance for the United States as a whole. Practical use of the Soviet technology of coal gasification attests to vast possibilities of scientific, technical, commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries, he stressed.

Widening of cooperation with the USSR would play considerable role in maintaining business activity in Texas, said vice president of the Texas firm Williams brothers engineering company, J. Peterson. This cooperation assumes particularly great importance now that there are the signs of economic recession in the United States. He pointed out that in order to expand U.S.-Soviet trade and scientific and technical cooperation it is necessary to remove the existing artificial political bariers, to ensure resumption of credits for U.S. export to the USSR by the Export-Import Bank of the USA and to grant to the Soviet Union the Most Favoured Nation treatment in trade.

ANTI-SOVIET CONDITIONING OF CHINESE YOUTH SCORED

LD131437Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Ardatovskiy article: "'White Ray' and Black Propaganda"]

[Text] Children crowd round a sideshow in a Peking park. Going up to the barrier, the first in line launches a wooden missile from a crude device reminiscent of a catapult. Cardboard aircraft resembling Migs with a red star on the side are the target. The young "missileman" has an angry, frowning face. Fire at the enemy....

A correspondent of the French magazine PARIS-MATCH described and photographed this scene. The boy had probably gone to the shooting gallery already prepared and indoctrinated. The campaign to fill young people and children with enmity toward the Soviet Union and Soviet people has recently grown particularly active in the PRC. It starts in the kindergarten with picture books, where the chief, if not the only, "villians" are long-bearded Russians. It continues when the child has mastered the first characters and picks up CHINA CHILDREN'S NEWS, the newspaper for pioneers which has resumed publication. It depicts Soviet diplomats, for example, as people who "toast friendship by day while wielding a dagger by night."

For the author, perhaps, this is a metaphor. For the child it is serious, frightening information bearing an initial dose of spy mania. The well-known journalist Harrison Salisbury attests to the widespred nature of spy mania in China in a report published in Paris' LE FIGARO. He pointed out that television also helps as far as it is able to disseminate such sentiments.

Yes, television pursues the same line. It has already shown twice the feature movie "Shadows of Spies in the East Port," made at the Shanghai studio. Hollywood's efforts from the gloomiest cold war times pale in comparison with this "masterpiece." The picture features a Chinese spy recruited by "agent Ivanov." His mission is to find out about I know not what military and economic secrets in a certain city in Kwangtung Province. Here Ivanov and his friend use the most refined means, not stopping at murdering Chinese who refuse to work for them....

For the sake of variety "Petrov" is introduced into some screenplays as the chief villain in place of "Ivanov." And look, what tact: It is not even specified that Petrov is a Soviet citizen. He figures simply as a representative of "a certain country."

Out of the entire gamut of symbols and images, in which Chinese art was once so rich, only the trite cliche of the "northern bear" is current. Thus, at the beginning of this year the slanderous movie "Bear Track" appeared on the screens. Paul-Marie de La Gorce of LE FIGARO testified on returning from Peking: "The sole international topic that the Chinese broach in conversations is that of the 'polar bear.'"

In Britain's THE TIMES, now no longer being published, Lord Chalfont shared his recollections of a trip to China: "As a Chinese leader told me in Peking, China and the West must defeat the bear together if it attacks: You in Europe about its head, and we in the East about its tail."

There is little left in Peking of the notorious Eastern subtleties and fine nuances! When, as Mayakovskiy wrote, "Saliva is lacking," Peking readily turns to inexhaustible sources of Western slander and spy mania. Every Anti-Soviet splash in the United States or other Western countries has been repeated and exaggerated by Peking propaganda. The youth newspaper CHINA CHILDREN'S NEWS has been instructed to devote an entire page to anti-Soviet materials every day.

The present Peking leaders have inherited their arrogant disregard for reason and commonsense from Mao Tse-tung. He wrote: "An obvious feature of the Chinese people, among others, is the fact that they represent a blank sheet of paper. At first glance this is bad, but in fact it is good." It is "good" because, in the opinion of Peking's leaders, it is possible to write whatever you like on a "blank sheet," to suggest everything you need to and to create any collective psychosis.

A feature of Chinese propaganda tactics is the fact that Peking has abandoned its recent general xenophobia and ceased inspiring suspicion toward all foreigners as a whole and forbidding contact with them. An atmosphere is being fueled only around Soviet people, while overwhelming, ostentatious amicability is shown toward foreigners from the West. And this primitive game is profitable.

It must be said that even the most trifling "indulgences" connected with the conditions under which citizens of capitalist countries stay in China cause transports of naive--at least in form--tender emotion in the West. When they permitted the holding of dance evenings, the press of Paris, Hamburg, London and New York was full of panegyrics. When they stocked a pond with carp and allowed foreigners to fish for them, it was immediately passed off as a tremendous step by the regime along the path of developing "freedom and democracy."

Clare Hollingworth of the DAILY TELEGRAPH asked readers to share her rapture: "On the top floor of the (Mintszu) Hotel it is possible to have a massage, but in 1973, when I stayed there, this was inconceivable." A massage for Madame Clare is also one of 1,000 means which, in Peking's opinion will facilitate the task of obtaining Western credits and modern military equipment approximating, as far as possible, the fantastic equipment about which Lu Hsun wrote. This classic writer of Chinese literature spoke so ironically of some of his compatriots: "Another miracle about which they dream is that of killing an enemy or offender with the help of a white ray emitted from the nostril.... very handy and no trouble."

A distinctively modernized "nostril ray" was made the subject basis of a story by (Tun En-chzhen) entitled "Death on a Coral Island" published recently in the journal PEOPLE'S LITERATURE. Its hero (Chen Tyan-khun) is an overseas Chinese youth who has grown up in a South Pacific country. Of course, he longs to go to the land of his forefathers. (Chen's) scientific leader--Professor of Physics (Chzhao Tsin)--is delighted with his pupil's wish. (Chzhao) hands him drawings and an experimental model of a "portable nuclear generator" capable of destroying aircraft, ship and tanks with its rays.

But agents from "a great power" kill the professor and try to deal with (Chen), who, of course, easily overpowers them without even using the miraculous white ray. (Chen) flies off in an airplane, but an enemy ship, sailed by the same old Ivanov villians, shoots the airplane down in the open sea. Naturally, (Chen) does not drown, and the drawings and apparatus do not get wet. A coral island proves to be at hand, on which another overseas Chinese works--(Ma Tay), also a physicist. An advocate of "pure science," (Ma Tay) is unaware that he is a pawn in the hands of the very same power. But, seeing the light in time, he asks (Chen) to sink an enemy ship which is approaching the island--which the owner of the white ray does himself without delay, setting out in a boat for the shores of the celestial Peking empire.

Perhaps it would not have been worthwhile dwelling in detail on (Tun En-chzhen's) banal concoction if it did not contain certain far from fantastic aspects. In fact, Peking is orienting the overseas Chinese, of which there are approximately 25 million in the world, to act like young (Chen) and carry off to their original homeland every scientific and technical secret lying in temptation's way in their present country.

And it does not matter if this Overseas Chinese is a professor or laundry owner. Peking demands that he never forget the "great designs" and the "voice of blood."

According to foreign press reports, Peking's secret services have recently been strengthening and extending ties with the gangster-type secret societies existing among the Overseas Chinese--the so-called "tongs" or "triads"--believing that they too can prove useful....

What aims do the initiators of the latest wave of anti-Soviet ballyhoo, with its specific emphasis on seducing the souls of the young generation, set themselves? First of all, this campaign fits within the framework of sermons on the inevitability of war and is part of the psychological preparation for it. Second--and of no less importance--with the help of "white rays" and "Ivanov villains" Peking's leaders wish to divert the people's attention from the lawlessness, tyranny and economic troubles in the country in an attempt to direct outward the growing feelings of discontent and protest.

In ancient times the Chinese invented paper. But now there is a wish to turn these people into a sheet of paper which every slanderer can cover with any foolish, irresponsible and malevolent characters.

PEKING'S POLICY ON SOUTH KOREA 'TWO-FACED'

OW1303142 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners. I am going to discuss the message the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries sent to the second international conference on the question of peaceful unification of Korea held in Tokyo. Textually, the message reads in part: The command of the South Korean and UN Armed Forces should be dissolved and the United States should immediately withdraw its own occupation troops, arms and equipment from South Korea.

What does this statement mean? Does it indicate an intention on the part of Peking's leadership to terminate U.S. military involvement in South Korea? It does not. In my opinion, the previously cited text serves to explain another thing--the insidious nature of Chungnanhai's two-faced policy. I have drawn this conclusion based on the following facts.

Not long ago, U.S. public opinion forced President Carter to make a decision on withdrawing the Pentagon's armed forces from South Korea in installments. On this, Peking has repeatedly expressed its discontent to Washington. This matter has been widely discussed in the U.S. press. A few days ago the Washington POST wrote: Chungnanhai has become an opponent of Washington's plan to withdraw troops from South Korea. The statement contained in the Peking message, therefore, is nothing but an oft-repeated lie. It only serves to explain that wherever necessary, Peking may regard U.S. press reports that China is a secret opponent of the troop withdrawal plan as anti-China slander and ignore them.

The message sent to the international conference is a policy document, and through it Peking's leadership intends to deceive the Korean people and the world public.

CPCZ DELEGATION MEETS WITH DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN

LD131043Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties a delegation of CZCZ party workers headed by J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was in Moscow from 5 through 8 December. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's work experience in the field of developing culture and art. The delegation members had talks in CPSU Central Committee sections.

A meeting took place with P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

GRISHIN SENDS REPUBLIC DAY GREETINGS TO BELGRADE

LD131541Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] On the occasion of Yugoslavia's national holiday--Republic Day--V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, Moscow Gorispolkom chairman, sent Comrade Dusan Gligorijevic, chairman of the Belgrade LCY City Committee, and Comrade Zivorad Kovacevic, chairman of the Belgrade City Council, a telegram saying, in part:

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom congratulate you, the communists and Belgrade residents, on Yugoslavia's national holiday--Republic Day.

Muscovites are well aware that Belgrade's communists and working people, with whom we are linked by relations of friendship and cooperation, are making a worthy contribution to the successes achieved by Yugoslavia's peoples in building socialism.

We are confident that the friendly relations between our countries' capitals will continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

We wish you, communists and working people of Yugoslavia's capital, new successes in socialist building.

KOMSOMOL CABLES YUGOSLAV YOUTH CONGRESS

LD140100Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol has sent a cable of greetings to the participants of the 10th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. The Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol, the cable says, cordially greets the delegates of the 10th congress and the young men and women of Yugoslavia in connection with the opening of the congress and wishes it fruitful work. The Soviet youth, the cable of greetings adds, shows active interest in the activity of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. The young men and woman of the Soviet land note with pleasure that the friendly ties between the Leninist Komsomol and the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia correspond to the interests of youth of our countries and to the cause of peace and socialism.

The cable also expresses the wish that great successes will be achieved in the education of the young generation in the SFRY and that young men and women will be mobilized in order to participate in the comprehensive d velopment of their country and in the implementation of decisions of the 11th LCY Congress.

POLISH INITIATIVE ON PEACE EDUCATION LAUDED

LD131131Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[B. Rodionov article: "Initiative From People's Poland"]

[Text] The struggle for the consolidation of international detente and against the forces obstinantly seeking to return the world to the state of cold or at any rate "cool" war is the axis of the coordinated foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The new frontiers in the struggle were defined by the declaration of the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

The Soviet state and its allies, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed when he spoke on 5 December in the great Kremlin Palace, are consistently advocating the limitation and curtailment of the arms race..." and the channeling of rubles and dollars, zlotys and marks, lei and francs wholly toward peaceful purposes. But a solution can only be found here on a reciprocal basis."

The United Nations is an important forum for the struggle for peace. Back in 1970, at the Soviet Union's initiative, the General Assembly adopted the declaration on the strengthening of international security, calling on all states to follow strictly the principles of the nonuse of force, sovereign equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Time has shown the vitality and permanent topicality of these principles. The present discussion in the General Assembly's First Committee of questions connected with the declaration's implementation shows that very many states--and not just socialist ones--are fully determined to defend and deepen detente.

Against this background great significance is attached to the initiative displayed by Poland, which has submitted for discussion a draft declaration on the education of the peoples in a spirit of peace. The draft proclaims the inalienable right of every nation and every person to a life under conditions of peace.

The governments of all countries are given serious responsibility for educating the peoples in a spirit of peace, cooperation and mutual understanding. As for the socialist countries, this responsibility is enshrined in their constitutions, including the USSR's fundamental law.

Alas, the Western bourgeois press, which is so fond of expatiating on "human rights," and also the movie and television screens and school and university departments in the West are continuing to disseminate reports and propaganda materials of an inflammatory nature which undermine trust among the peoples and contain propaganda of violence and war. The Polish draft's appeal for insuring that activity in the sphere of mass information, training and teaching is aimed at educating the peoples and particularly the younger generation in a spirit of friendship and peace is therefore particularly apposite.

It is profoundly symbolic that it was People's Poland--the motherland of the remarkable teacher and humanist Janusz Korczak, who was tortured by the Hitlerites--that came out in the United Nations with this draft.

PONOMAREV CONTRASTS NATO, WARSAW PACT MEETINGS

LD131539Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev article: "No Time To Lose"]

[Text] "There is no time to lose!" was the warning thundered out over the world by the Warsaw Pact member states' declaration unanimously adopted at the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee. There is no time to lose! It is time to put an end to the imperialist and reactionary forces' attack on the position won by the people in the difficult struggle for lasting peace and reliable security. It is time to curb the arms race and free mankind from the threat of a new war.

Participants in the Moscow conference did not confine themselves to slogans. They put forward new and original proposals, and clearly defined top-priority tasks, which if implemented could play a decisive role in organizing peaceful cooperation in the interests of all peoples. Emphasis was placed here on the particular importance of military detente in Europe, where Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces are directly confronting each other.

What response did the socialist community's new initiative evoke from the ruling circles of the North Atlantic bloc, the imperialist powers' chief military-political grouping? For an answer to this question let us turn to the results of the so-called "Atlantic week"--a series of conferences of NATO's supreme military and political organs which took place from 4 through 8 December in Evere, a suburb of Brussels.

Sessions of the Eurogroup, and the North Atlantic bloc's Military and Defense Planning Committees, held at defense minister and chief of general staff level, as well as a NATO Council session at which member countries were represented by foreign ministers, took place during those few days. The sessions were private, but while in progress several press conferences were arranged, addressed by bloc military and political figures. In addition, final communiques were published. So, the public was given an general outline of the Atlanticists' main conclusions and decisions. On examining these documents a striking and characteristic fact emerges: Neither in the final Eurogroup communique nor that of the Defense Planning Committee were the proposals worked out by the Warsaw Pact states at the Moscow conference even mentioned. On the other hand, the NATO communique pointed out with obvious satisfaction that, in line with the bloc's short and long-term programs, member countries' militarist preparations in the current year were progressing at an increased rate and indicated measures for further accelerating them.

The 11 states in the bloc that make up the Eurogroup acknowledged that in 1978 they spent "a considerable amount"--some $50 billion--for military purposes. At the same time, they reaffirmed their "determination to play a proper part in insuring the effective implementation of the long-term defense program approved at the Washington summit meeting," and also their pledge to strengthen NATO "by making a collective European contribution." What is this contribution? In 1979 alone the Eurogroup countries are scheduled to supplement their arms arsenal with 450 armored cars, 150 artillery weapons, 750 antitank rocket launchers, 75 warplanes, 340 helicopters, 140 antiaircraft missile complexes, and 15-20 surface vessels and submarines. About 1,000 tanks are to be modernized by fitting new guns and image intensifiers. Airplanes, helicopters and warships are also to be fitted with improved equipment and new weapon systems. [paragraph continues]

The adoption of FN-70 field howitzers jointly designed and built by the FRG, Italy and Britain, as well as other types of standardized and uniform weapons and combat material is proposed.

These Eurogroup decisions met with full approval at the session of the bloc's Defense Planning Committee. For its part, the committee defined a number of specific measures aimed at strengthening the NATO armed forces' combat potential and combat power. In order somehow to justify these measures in the public's eyes the NATO countries' defense ministers again attempted to emphasize the imagined "threat" of Western countries that the Warsaw Pact supposedly poses. They affected ignorance of the willingness expressed by the socialist community at the Moscow conference to limit or reduce any type of armament on the basis of strict observance of the principles of maintaining the security of each country, and to undertake other measures for European military detente.

The NATO countries declared that "they have made a firm pledge on armed forces levels, which are reflected in 1979 national plans for enhancing combat capability," and "have pledged to promote the successful implementation of NATO's mutually complementary and interrelated tasks in strengthening combat capability and the long-term defense program." This refers to the program adopted at the NATO Council's Washington session in May 1978. This program provides for additional military appropriations of tens of billions of dollars over the already inflated military budgets, and implementation of plans over the coming decades to develop the Atlantic armed forces and reequip them with increasingly destructive types of weapons. Its ultimate and unrealisable aim is for the NATO countries to achieve military superiority over the socialist and other countries of the world, relying on being able to dictate its will to independent states and to suppress the people's freedom struggle. Of the specific decisions adopted in Brussels by the Defense Planning Committee and then approved by the NATO Council, three in particular stand out.

The first concerns the bloc countries' military expenditure. It has been decided to continue to increase appropriations for militarist purposes by 3 percent annually in real terms--that is, taking inflation into account. True, it was admitted that such an increase would be impossible for Portugal and Turkey, which are in a particularly difficult economic situation. But the committee members confirmed their intention of involving these countries too in implementing militarist plans and programs in exchange for generous military handouts.

The second decision concerns AWACS--an airborne system for early detection, warning and guidance. This system was developed in the United States and includes specially equipped E-3A aircraft, which are modified Boeing-707's. They are equipped with radioelectronic apparatus which makes it possible to scan for and detect targets at a distance of up to 500 km, give target indications to ground-based command centers and airborne and missile weapons systems, and also to fulfill the function of airborne command centers.

In accordance with the decision adopted, the European AWACS system will consist of 18 aircraft. It is being created on the basis of a jointly financed program in which most of the NATO countries are participating--the biggest joint program ever. Some $2.7 billion is to be spent on purchasing this system alone.

Finally, the Defense Planning Committee and other NATO military organs discussed Western countries' relations with China and, in particular, plans for selling weapons to Peking. [paragraph continues]

It is true that this was not reported in the official communique. But certain facts still reached the press. Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH, for instance, reported that the NATO countries did not object to British Harrier VTOL planes being supplied to China. The Atlanticists also looked with approval on other plans to grant the PRC economic, technical and military aid. This was acknowledged by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. The United States has no objection to the sale of weapons to China by Western allies, he stated at a press conference in Brussels.

The North Atlantic bloc countries' policy with respect to the present Peking regime was also a topic of discussion at the NATO Council session. It was examined above all from the angle of the military and technical equipping of China. In general the agenda for the 2-day Council session was very broad. It included such questions as the progress of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, and also the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and the preparation for the meeting of representatives of states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, due to be held in Madrid in 1980. The situation in the Near East and in Iran--in connection with the events occurring in that country--was also discussed.

Unlike the North Atlantic bloc's military organs, the NATO Council cannot bypass in silence the socialist countries' proposals put forward at the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow. Moreover sober voices were heard in Brussels calling for a positive response to these proposals. British Foreign Secretary D. Owen, for instance, called for the establishment of a "political dialog between NATO and the Warsaw Pact." But he was immediately rebuffed by a representative of the U.S. delegation, who stated that such a dialog "would be premature."

In concession to public opinion, the NATO Council members included in their concluding document many fine words about the benefits of the relaxation of international tension and expansion of peaceful cooperation between states belonging to different social systems. But these words do not define the essence of the decisions adopted in Brussels. In actual fact these decisions reflect the desire of the most bellicose imperialist forces to complicate the international situation, so as to have the opportunity to push through their militarist plans without hindrance and turn the world backward, to the times of the "cold war."

In view of the arms race being waged by NATO states the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that there is a need to maintain and strengthen the defensive potential of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. The Warsaw Pact countries have told the whole world that they have never sought military superiority and their military efforts are directed exclusively toward insuring defense capability. However, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, "we will not weaken our defense in the face of the growing military might of imperialism, whatever demagogic arguments are used to cover appeals for this. That would have irreparable consequences for the socialist cause, for the cause of the people's freedom and independence."

Comparing the socialist community's consistent and principled policy, aimed at consolidating all peoples' security, with the imperialist states' policy, aimed at increasing the threat of war, the world's peoples see increasingly clearly the need to put an end to the dangerous development of events in the international arena, for which NATO's leading circles are to blame. The time has come to make the transition toward implementing practical measures to supplement political detente with military detente. There is, indeed, no time to lose.

KOVALEV COMMENTS ON ENDORSEMENT OF NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

LD140014Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] In Lisbon the Portuguese parliament, through the votes of the deputies of the rightwing bourgeois parties, has endorsed the power of the country's new government led by Prime Minister Mota Pinto. The socialists abstained during the voting.

Here is our news commentary. International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev is at the microphone:

The cabinet of independent, nonparty technocrats, headed by Mota Pinto, is the third Portuguese Government this year and the 10th since the April Revolution in 1974. Actually this is yet another government of a parliamentary minority, this time the center-right minority, and was openly backed only by deputies of the Social Democratic Party and the Catholic Social Democratic Center, which have at their disposal fewer than half the votes in the Republican Assembly.

Adhering to a consistent and principled position in defense of the interests of the Portuguese working people, the communist deputies subjected the government's program to totally justified criticism. The resolution of the Communist Party rejecting this program was, however, not adopted, only because the Socialists, who are the most numerous parliamentary group and, in conjunction with the communists, consittute an absolute majority in the Republican Assembly, refused to support it.

However, in order to better understand the situation which has come about in Portugal there is no particular need to analyze in detail the program of the new government or to predict the main directions of its activities. It is much more important at present to reveal correctly the main danger threatening the revolutionary gains of 25 April.

The attention of observers, who realistically assess the situation that has arisen, is attracted by the increased activity within the country of various rightwing and extreme rightwing parties and groupings, which are mobilizing their forces to organize a broad offensive against the progressive constitution, the agrarian reform and the nationalized sector of the economy. In a number of cases the rightwingers have already gone over to direct energetic actions. In its activities reaction will doubtlessly make wide use of the fact that the power of Mota Pinto's government was endorsed through the votes of the rightwing and center-right deputies. Reactionary forces are clearly intending to attempt to turn the new government into their obedient instrument and in the event of failure they may well bring it down.

These plans by the reactionaries will, however, be foiled if the working people of Portugal, all the country's leftwing forces and the Portuguese Communist Party are able to mobilize the people's masses to rebuff the enemies of the April Revolution.

Government Described as Rightwing

LD140016Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] In Portugal the Assembly of the Republic has approved the country's fourth constitutional government.

In an interview given to the Radio Moscow correspondent, Carlos Brito, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Portuguese Communist Party, said that the government is frankly rightwing and does not correspond to the interests of the broad popular masses, which in all previous elections voted for the consolidation of the democratic gains of the 25 April Revolution.

Nevertheless the Socialists, although stating that they oppose the new Mota Pinto Government, decided to abstain in the vote, not wishing, in the words of Mario Soares, to be responsible for its fall.

CHERNYSHEV VIEWS REFERENDUM ON NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION

LD131029Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Valdimir Chernyshev commentary: "Closing the Chapter"]

[Text] The national referendum on the draft of a new constitution took place in Spain on Wednesday. It was reported yesterday that 87 percent of voters who participated in the referendum supported the country's new fundamental law.

The referendum followed a long, dogged struggle. Parliament spent nearly 15 months elaborating and discussing the draft constitution. Efforts by rightwing circles to eliminate from the text the most progressive clauses according with the interests of broad sections of the population, failed. The democratic forces managed to secure the Cortes' adoption of a draft which consolidates the positive changes that have occurred in the country since the death of the dictator Franco, and which offers Spain the prospect of further democratic transformations.

In the course of a campaign launched on the eve of the referendum, the reaction mounted another attack on the constitution. Neofascist organizations held a series of clamorous meetings and demonstrations at which they called on Spaniards to vote "no" in the referendum. These rallies were held under "loyalty to Francoism" slogans, and to all intents and purposes developed into antigovernment demonstrations.

The overwhelming majority of Spaniards totally rejects efforts by reaction to turn back the wheel of modern Spanish history. The high percentage of votes the new constitution received in the referendum is a clear demonstration of this. The constitution's adoption is the outcome of long years of dogged struggle on the part of the working masses and progressive forces against the dictatorial regime for the restoration of democracy in the country.

By voting for the constitution, a statement by the Communist Party leadership observers, the Spanish people have come out against Francoist laws in favor of a new democratic Spain. A number of other parties have also made statements pointing out the constitution's importance in determining the main directions in political, economic and social life, and for peace and stability in the country.

The referendum has ended a transitional period in Spanish life--from a Francoist dictatorship to a bourgeois democratic state. In positively evaluating the political and social changes that have taken place in Spain over 3 years, leftwing forces are calling on the popular masses and the working people to decisively rebuff the reaction's intrigues, and to persistently continue the struggle for the strengthening of democracy and the deepening of progressive transformations.

FRG SENTENCE ON KILLER OF GDR BORDER GUARDS SCORED

ID131457Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Ivanov report: "Unjustified Leniency"]

[Text] Berlin--On the night of 19 December 1975 the recidivist Werner Weinhold treacherously shot in the back and killed two border guards protecting the GDR border. Having committed the crime the murderer went into hiding on FRG territory.

After many months of investigation the criminal was put on trial at the Essen Land Court. Despite the fact that there was irrefutable proof of Weinhold's guilt--he had killed the border guards, who had not fired a single shot--the West German judges concluded that he had allegedly been acting within the limits of necessary self-defense. The GDR authorities' just demand that the criminal be handed over to them was refused and the murderer was acquitted.

But under public pressure, after red tape and delays, the case was again brought before the court in the city of Hagen. For the umpteenth time in his short life Weinhold sat in the dock. True, this time everything looked less pompous than in Essen. It cannot be said that the sensation had lost its keenness. The Springer press covered the trial in sufficient detail. Those who had previously given the criminal flowers did not deprive him of their support. Revanchists of every stripe still vainly tried to present Weinhold as a fighter for freedom who was defending the right to "freedom of travel," but the halo around him had obviously dimmed. DER SPIEGEL predicted: "Irrespective of the verdict, Weinhold will no longer be a 'hero' in the eyes of the public."

Four convictions, 54 cases of theft--that is the service record of this "freedom fighter." On the last occasion he had been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in the GDR. He served only 9 months of this sentence; he was trusted and given an early release. But Weinhold was already planning a new crime. On that dramatic night the first thing he did was to steal a truck.

In an attempt to protect the murderer the lawyers plead his "special mental state." Doctors have expressed themselves quite clearly on this score: "He is sane, perfectly responsible." The court investigation in Hagen ended with an unjustifiably lenient sentence--5 and 1/2 years in prison. The West German judges' decision aroused widespread indignation.

The editorial office of GDR newspapers and public organizations are now receiving dozens of letters protesting against the lenient sentence passed on the murderer. The rightwing FRG press is trying to present everything which has happened as an "intra-German tragedy" and Weinhold himself as "a victim of special circumstances."

The court in Hagen convincingly proved Werner Weinhold's guilt. The crime was committed on GDR territory. And any attempts by FRG ruling circles to impart an "intra-German nature" to it are totally unjustified. Because what is involved in this case is two sovereign states and consequently the strict and unconditional observance of existing norms of international law. "The Weinhold case," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, "is a new link in the chain of violations of international rights and laws. And the demand that the murderer be handed over to the GDR authorities remains."

SADDAM HUSAYN SPEAKS BEFORE LEAVING USSR; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD131226Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 13, TASS--"When arriving in the USSR, we always feel that we are in a friendly country, with which we are linked by close and all-round relations. We always find new and useful aspects of cooperation as a result of our talks in the Soviet Union," newsmen were told by Deputy General Secretary of the Ba'th Party, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Husayn before his departure from Moscow by air.

Our meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and the other Soviet leaders, he went on to say, are always held in a friendly atmosphere. In the course of these meetings we discuss questions of interest for us in the spirit of friendship and full mutual understanding.

Answering questions of newsmen, Aleksey Kosygin said: "In the course of the Soviet-Iraqi talks, we discussed in detail our further cooperation in the economic and political fields. Economic questions were discussed particularly seriously. It is very important. Our talks served towards a further strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Iraqi peoples. We have done everything so that our relations should further strengthen.

"Among the questions which we discussed were problems in connection with energetics and electrification. We will assist Iraq in creating and developing some branches of industry. We have done everything possible on our part so that our economic relations should develop."

More on Husayn Departure

LD131228Y Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 13, TASS--Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Husayn has left Moscow today. He was on an official friendly visit in the USSR.

At Vnukovo Airport decked with the national flags of the Iraqi Republic and the Soviet Union, Saddam Husayn was seen off at the ramp by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov.

Saddam Husayn was also seen off by Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov, USSR Ministers Yevgeniy Alekseyevskiy, Timofey Guzhenko and Nikolay Shchelokov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR Ambassador to the Iraqi Republic Anatoliy Barkovskiy and other officials.

At the airport was also Ambassador of the Iraqi Republic to the Soviet Union Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi, heads of diplomatic representations of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, Arab students under training at Moscow's institutions of higher learning and representatives of the working people of the capital.

A guard of honour of the troops of the Moscow Garrison was lined up on the airfield. Aleksey Kosygin and Saddam Husayn inspected the guard of honour of the Soviet servicemen. The national anthems of the Iraqi Republic and the Soviet Union were played.

Text of Communique

LD131856Y Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 13, TASS—Follows the text of a joint Soviet-Iraqi communique:

The deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th), Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Husayn was in the Soviet Union between December 11 and 13, 1978, for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government.

Saddam Husayn was received for a talk by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. They held an exchange of views, which passed in friendly atmosphere, on questions of mutual interest.

Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, and Deputy General Secretary of the Ba'th, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Husayn held talks which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

They held a detailed and fruitful exchange of views regarding the current Middle East situation, the results of the conference held by the heads of Arab states and government in Baghdad, on questions pertaining to the further strengthening and development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq, and also on some international problems of mutual interest.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR Ambassador in the Iraqi Republic Anatoliy Barkovskiy, chief of department at the USSR Foreign Ministry Oleg Grinevskiy.

On the Iraqi side--member of the Ba'th leadership, member of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), Minister of the Interior of the Iraqi Republic 'Izzat Ibrahim, member of the Ba'th leadership, member of the RCC Tariq Aziz, member of the Ba'th leadership, member of the RCC, Minister of Planning of the Iraqi Republic 'Adnan Husayn, Foreign Minister of the Iraqi Republic Sa'dun Hammadi, and the ambassador of the Iraqi Republic in the USSR, Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baki.

Special attention was given to the situation in the Middle East. The sides expressed deep concern over the tension prevailing in the area as a result of Israel's aggressive expansionist policy, supported by imperialist quarters.

They strongly condemned the Israeli-Egyptian deal made at Camp David with the active participation of the USA, and the agreement prepared on its basis in Washington, as a collusion behind the Arabs' backs and contrary to their interests, and on an anti-Arab basis.

It is their view that the point of this deal consists in working out partial separate agreements that would permit Israel to retain the captured Arab lands, to prevent the realisation of the Palestine Arab people's legitimate rights. This policy of separate deals, the sides are convinced, obstructs the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The sides condemn the capitulatory actions of the Egyptian leadership aimed at splitting the ranks of the Arabs and inflicting serious damage to the Arab peoples' struggle for national emancipation and stronger independence.

The Soviet Union and Iraq believe that, in the situation prevailing in the Middle East, the task of rallying and invigorating all forces opposing a capitulatory line in Middle East affairs, is becoming particularly pressing.

Saddam Husayn informed about the steps undertaken by Iraq in this direction, about measures to improve relations between Iraq and Syria, and the intention of these two countries' leaderships to follow the road of all-round cooperation in accordance with the Charter of Joint National Actions concluded between them in October this year. The Soviet side highly assessed the resolve manifested by the leaders of Iraq and Syria to act in unison with the objective of frustrating the capitulatory course in Middle East affairs, strengthening the unity between them and the cohesion of the Arab countries in repelling the Israeli aggression and ensuring the Arab peoples' legitimate rights.

The Soviet side highly assessed Iraq's initiative and efforts in convening in Baghdad last November's all-Arab conference of heads of state and government, which made an important contribution to the consolidation of the Arab countries in struggle against imperialist plans in the Middle East and the capitulatory course in Middle East affairs. The sides noted the importance of implementing these decisions of the Baghdad conference.

The Soviet Union and Iraq voiced the deep conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be attained given the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the full satisfaction of the Palestine Arab People's legitimate and inalienable national rights, including its right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state of its own.

The sides noted with satisfaction the steady and fruitful development of Soviet-Iraqi relations on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, to the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iraq. They confirmed the presence of favourable factors for the further deepening of equal Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in the political and other spheres.

The sides reiterated their readiness to keep cooperating in strengthening the defence capacity of the Iraqi Republic, regarding this as an important factor of consolidating its national independence and state sovereignty. The sides assessed positively the achievements in bilateral economic cooperation and confirmed the broad opportunities and prospects available in this matter. They will keep bending efforts towards the development and improvement of such cooperation.

The Soviet and the Iraqi Republic state their resolve to go on strengthening the bonds of Soviet-Iraqi friendship, which they regard as a historic gain of the two states, particularly at present, when imperialism and Zionism are attempting to split the Arab peoples and implement a separate settlement at the expense of the national interests of the Arabs.

The Iraqi side highly appreciated the support which the Soviet Union is giving to the Arab peolples in their just struggle for national emancipation. The sides expressed the firm conviction that the unity of the Arab countries on an anti-imperialist basis, cooperation between them and with the socialist states and other progressive forces of the world, constitute the basic condition for successful struggle against the imperialist aggression in the Middle East.

During the exchange of views on international issues the Soviet Union and Iraq reiterated the need to strengthen international detente, to take effective measures towards ending the arms race, and for the early convocation of a world disarmament conference. Both sides come out for the realisation of the decisions of the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

The sides regard the nonalignment movement as an important factor in the struggle for the establishment of equal international relations and a fair international economic order. They support the struggle against colonialism and exploitation in every form and manifestation. The Soviet Union highly appreciates the positive role played by the Iraqi Republic in the nonalignment movement.

The sides pledged firm solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racial discrimination. They pledge their complete support to the struggles waged by the liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe and the RSA for their freedom and independence.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by the Ba'ath deputy general secretary of Iraq, Saddam Husayn. They confirmed the significance of continuing the practice of contacts and consultations between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Iraq aimed at further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Saddam Husayn expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the hospitality and warm reception accorded him and his party during the visit to the Soviet Union.

Iraqi Press on Visit

LD132158Y Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, December 13, TASS--The reception by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev of the deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th), Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Husayn who is in the USSR for an official friendly visit, is in the centre of attention of the broad circles of the Iraqi public and that country's mass information media.

All Iraqi papers today carry on their first pages under banner headlines reports from Moscow about the Kremlin meeting. They point out that during the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Leonid Brezhnev and Saddam Husayn expressed satisfaction over the development of the all-round reciprocally advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The AL-JUMHURIYAH underlines that the sides confirmed their striving to keep strengthening Soviet-Iraqi relations on the firm foundation of their treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Telling its readers about the exchange of views on topical international issues held during the meeting, the paper ATH-THAWRAH notes the serious concern voiced by the sides over the dangerous complication of the Middle East situation caused by the separate Egyptian-Israeli deals, made with active U.S. participation. In this connection the paper points out that the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic firmly condemned this policy as anti-Arab in substance and running counter to the interests of attaining a just, comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The paper AL-IRAQ particularly underlines that it was decided during the talk to continue the practice of regular meetings by the leading figures of the two countries, which, it was noted, effectively promote greater trust and better understanding between the USSR and Iraq.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Mutiny at Military Base

LD132140Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Passage within brackets is variation taken from Moscow Domestic Service report at 1900 GMT]

[Text] The situation in Iran remains tense. [UPI reports that] At a military base near Tehran a mutiny has occurred. A group of soldiers opened fire on officers. There are many dead.

The streets and squares of the capital are being patrolled by troops. The strike of workers in ministries, banks and industrial enterprises continues. All the main oilfields have been hit by the strike.

U.S. Sending 'Riot Control' Experts

LD141142Y Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 14, TASS--According to the New York TIMES scores of American "specialists" are arriving in Tehran, including military personnel and internal security experts. Although the U.S. Department of State is endeavouring to present them as "members of the consular staff", which has to be reinforced in connection with the hasty evacuation from the country of hundreds of members of American families, in reality, the newspaper points out, most of them are skilled "crowd and riot control" specialists. Their main task will be to render aid to Iranian officers in dispersing demonstrations and putting down unrest among the local population. The newspaper points out that many military specialists and CIA agents had previous experience in Iran. The newspaper says that increased American presence in Iran is called upon to boost support to the shah and its government at a time when the monarchy is in danger.

Demonstration Reported

LD141143Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report: "Impressive Protest March"]

[Text] Tehran--Never before in its entire history has the Iranian capital known such an impressive demonstration, such a massive expression of the people's protest as now. It was known in advance what kind of a demonstration it would be. The military government was unable to ban it as it was keyed to a religious event--the day of remembrance of the dead--and in order to avoid clashes it took the police and troops off the streets. Order reigned everywhere, as did a surprising degree of organization and discipline. Almost 2 million Iranians took part in this unusual mass protest march.

At 0800 columns of inhabitants of Tehran and nearby cities and settlements streamed toward Ferdowsi Square in the city center and then advanced along the city's widest avenue--Shah-Reza Avenue--toward Shahyad Square. The heat of events was borne out by the fact that hundreds of thousands of women took part in the protest march--which is unusual for this country. In black chadors, young and old, many with children, marched in separate columns, symbolically protected by the men's columns, resolutely brandishing their fists and chanting antigovernment slogans.

The mass protest march, despite its superficially religious nature, was in fact of an obvious political orientation. This is borne out by the many slogans chanted by the marchers: "Long live the Islam republic," "Freedom to political prisoners", "Yankees, get out of Iran", "We are against tyranny."

Antigovernment leaflets were pasted to the walls of houses. One of them was an appeal from the well-known religious leader R. Khomeyni to the Iranian soldiers. The leaflet urged soldiers to leave their barracks and not to obey officers' orders.

Another leaflet was signed by the opposition National Front, a political organization of the liberal bourgeoisie which, together with the clergy, was one of the organizers of this protest march. The National Front is demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, the repeal of martial law and the dissolution of the military government. "As long as even the shadow of military rule hangs over us there can be no freedom," the leaflet says.

Military helicopters constantly flew right over the heads of the demonstrators and the streets leading to the shah's palace were closed. This impressive protest march lasted 7 hours.

On one of Tehran's central squares the demonstrators adopted a resolution containing a demand for an end to the Shah's regime. They also demanded the release of all political prisoners, the return to the country of Iranian citizens forced to emigrate for fear of repressions, the insuring of basic democratic liberties, including the working peoples' right to strike, and the removal of foreign influence from the Iranian economy. The document condemns the troops' shooting of peaceful demonstrators.

The same day similar protest marches were held throughout the country in Shiraz, Mashhad, Tabriz, Esfahan, Qom, Na'in and other cities. In all, over 2 million people took part in them.

On Monday mass demonstrations were resumed. The civil protest movement in Iran demanding the liquidation of the present monarchist regime is acquiring a nationwide nature.

Orderliness of Demonstrations Noted

LD140941Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 78 P 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Iran: Tension Mounts"]

[Text] Tehran, 11 December--More than 2 million people--representatives of the most diverse strata of the capital's population and also emissaries from surrounding areas--participated in the demonstrations held yesterday and today Tehran and pegged to a traditional religious festival.

These demonstrations held at the call of opposition and religious leaders have had a strongly pronounced political character. They were held under the slogans of removing the existing regime and eliminating military rule and American dominance in Iran. Many placards said: "We are against tyranny." "Yankees out of Iran."

The demonstrations have been marked by exceptional organization and discipline. Activists of the opposition movements regulated the movement of the columns and insured order in the streets and squares where the antigovernment demonstrations and rallies took place.

At the government's order the army and police subunits have now been withdrawn to the area where the shah of Iran's residence is located and where the capital's elite lives. However, soldiers continue to patrol the city and to carefully watch the development of events. It is reported that mass popular demonstrations have also been held in a number of other cities in the country. As local commentators note, these demonstrations, being a component part of the general national campaign of civil disobedience initiated by the united forces of Iran's opposition and religious movement, have shown their determination to insure the implementation of their political goals.

Esfahan Demonstrators Fired Upon

LD132015Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Clamorous antigovernment demonstrations took place in Esfahan yesterday. According to news agencies' reports, the demonstrators were fired upon from military helicopters and as a result, about 30 people were killed. After 2 days of demonstrations in Tehran in which 5 million people took part, the situation in Tehran continues to be restless and tense; there are military (?patrols) in the city streets. The oil-workers' strike continues in the country and has engulfed most of the oilfields; oil production has fallen by over [words indistinct].

West Contemplating Post-Shah Regime

LD140951Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 7 Dec 78 P 3 LD

[TASS-attributed article by I. Bereznikovskiy: "What is Happening In Iran"]

[Text] The orld public is closely watching events in Iran--the biggest country in the Middle East. For several months now turbulent antigovernment demonstrations have been taking place here in which workers, young students, employees of state and private institutions, representatives of commercial and artisan circles and activists of the opposition National Front and of the very influential religious communities are participating.

Just what are the chief reasons for these events?

Western political circles believe that the events have been caused by a conflict between the country's ruling circles and the Moslem religious elite that is resolutely opposed to the present regime. As THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, demands for a return to "the ancient dogmas and ideals of Islam" were put forward during the disturbances that flared up last January in Moslem theological centers. According to the newspaper, "middle urban strata" later joined in this purely religious movement.

But in reality, the religious factor has been of only secondary importance in the emergency and development of the political crisis. In fact, the Iranian events were the result of the people's acute struggle against the existing regime. The corruption and abuses of power, which have flourished in the state apparatus over the last 15 years; massive unemployment; the unchecked rise in the prices of necessities; the brutal exploitation of the working people by local and foreign capital; the dominance of Western, primarily U. S., monopolies; the methods of brutal repression and terror employed against the regime's political opponents--these were the main reasons for the antigovernment demonstrations and strikes, which have become national in scale.

Discussing the situation in Iran, France's L'HUMANITE points out the important role the working class is playing in the present events, by organizing many mighty strikes, it writes, Iran's working class has taken its place in the struggle against the dictatorship and for the Iranian people's rights and freedoms.

In the last 2 months, the situation has exacerbated so much that the monarchial regime headed by the shah is threatened. Business life in Iran is now virtually paralyzed. Martial law has been introduced in Tehran and 11 other major cities in the country. Workers and employees of oil refineries in southern Iran and in the capital have been striking almost continuously for several weeks. Many state institutions are idle and industrial enterprises, banks, stores and secondary and higher educational establishments are partially closed. Gas and electricity supplies have been disrupted in certain regions. The main newspapers have not published for more than 3 weeks--their staffers are protesting the introduction of press censorship by the authorities.

The participants in the massive popular demonstrations, which take place almost daily in the Iranian capital and also in Esfahan, Kermanshah, Mashhad, Qom and other cities, are demanding fundamental socioeconomic and political transformations right up to the elimination of the present regime. According to many foreign political commentators, this regime is now maintained by army bayonets alone. The opposition leaders are seeking the resignation of General Azhari's military government, the creation of a new cabinet "that accords with the nation's interests" and new parliamentary elections "on a fair basis."

On the eve of the Moslem new year of 1399--that is, the night of 2 December--virtually the entire population of the capital went out into the streets. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators moved toward the center of Tehran, chanting antigovernment slogans, according to news agency reports, never before had the city witnessed such a majestic outburst of popular anger. The military authorities dealt with the demonstrators with unprecedented brutality, perpetrating a bloody massacre. Troops shot unarmed people at pointblank range. According to eyewitnesses, the central streets and squares were literally strewn with the bodies of the dead and wounded. The situation in the country became extremely tense. Protesting the bloody repressions, the opposition National Front urged the population to hold a general strike and mourning demonstrations in all cities hit by the disturbances.

The turbulent events in Iran have shaken the existing political regime to its foundation. They have also evoked serious concern in Western capitals, particularly the United States over jeopardizing their economic and strategic military interests. Thus, according to the Washington POST, direct U. S. capital investments in the Iranian economy alone total $700 million, about 500 U. S. companies operate in the country. U. S. exports to Iran total $3.8 billion, and military deliveries, including the latest armaments, total $2.6 billion. Iran supplies the United States with a considerable amount of oil.

Scared by these events, officials in Washington, disregarding the fact that these events are purely the domestic concern of Iran, are openly voicing support for plans to interfere in that country's affairs to suppress the people's demonstrations. The message from U. S. President Carter conveyed recently to the shah of Iran also testifies to U. S. support for the Iranian ruling circles. It is also evident from press reports that the United States is now elaborating so-called "alternative scenarios" in the event that the present Iranian regime falls. Washington is discussingthe possibility of creating a bourgeois coalition government in Iran headed by a pro-Western politician.

In this situation, the warning issued by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is of exceptionally great importance. Answering a PRAVDA correspondent's question, he stressed: "The Soviet Union, which maintains traditional neighborly relations with Iran, resolutely states that it is opposed to external interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone in any form and under any pretext.... It must also be clear that the USSR would regard any interference, especially military, in the affairs of Iran--a state directly bordering the Soviet Union--as affecting its security interests.

Moscow Persian Reports IZVESTIYA Article

LD131500Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, IZVESTIYA has published a commentary by Kondrashov entitled "Around the Events in Iran." Here is a summary of the article, to which we now draw your attention [For comparison purposes, the text of this article appeared in the 8 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]: At the beginning of his commentary, the IZVESTIYA commentator describes recent events in Iran, notes the increase in mutinies and disturbances in that country and writes: These disturbances have been intensified particularly since the beginning of the month of Muharram. Large demonstrations by the people, despite the fact that they have been officially banned, are continuing daily, and government troops have been opening fire on the demonstrators. Nevertheless, thousands upon thousands of people are continuing to pour into the streets of Tehran and other Iranian cities and to resort to demonstrations.

The press and political quarters the world over are closely following the events in that country, which seems to have gone astray. The world is also watching the reaction of the United States to these events. Washington's attitude to the situation in Iran could be described by the terse sentence: It wants to, but is wary. It wants to interfere in support of its Iranian clients, and without a doubt multifarious plans for intervention have been drawn up. It appears that secret measures are taking place to give support-including unstable support--to the shaky regime. The indirect interference is made patently obvious by the repeated statements of high-ranking U.S. officials regarding 100-percent support for the Iranian Government. The statement by Robert Byrd, Democratic majority leader in the U.S. Senate, after his secret mission to Tehran on instructions from President Carter, may be included among these.

It wants to--and this includes armed military intervention--but at the same time it is wary. Washington cannot ignore a number of circumstances. First and foremost, Leonid Brezhnev's reply to the PRAVDA correspondent has produced the necessary effect. In that, it was noted that no one, under any pretext or form, should interfere in Iran's internal affairs. In that reply it was pointed out that the USSR would consider any interference, particularly military, in Iran's affairs--a state bordering directly on the Soviet Union--as affecting its security interests.

The Americans also realize that they did not foresee the course of events and that they have missed a suitable opportunity for direct intervention. For this reason the President is rebuking the CIA for not correctly assessing the strength of the opposition in Iran.

A great many people in Washington realize that in the present circumstances, in which the antigovernment movement has almost reached its zenith, any direct intervention, taking into consideration the anti-U.S. trend of the mass demonstrations, would be tantamount to pouring kerosene on a blazing fire, which is doubly dangerous.

In this manner, the balance of international forces, the internal situation in Iran and the experience and the tests of previous unsuccessful armed interventions, like the intervention in Vietnam--the memory of which is still fresh in people's minds--are forcing Washington to act with prudence and circumspection and behind the scenes, and to pay meticulous attention to the scope of support. However, if official quarters are limited in their scope of actions, the bourgeois press, which expresses the thoughts of these quarters, has not held back in its words, utterances and assessments of the state of affairs. In this connection, we are witnessing one of those moments when the supporters of the freedom of the people and human rights have forgotten and begun to speak candidly. What is the meaning of this candid speaking? It means that the Americans are relying on the army against the people.

For the U.S. ruling quarters, Iran, as a country of 35 million who have the sovereign right to establish a system of their choice in their country, does not exist. On the other hand, there is a geographical, military and strategic conception the United States needs in connection with its world interests. There are oil resources from which the United States secures 10 percent of its oil imports. There is a sentinel who guards the stability of the sea routes for transporting Persian Gulf oil, and who has allied himself with other pro-U.S. regimes. There is a territory where over 40,000 Americans live, among whom may be included the numerous U.S. military advisers who give instructions on how to use U.S. weapons. So far $8 billion worth of these weapons purchased and another $12 billion worth are on order.

In short, Iran does not exist for Iranians, but rather there is an Iran for the Americans--or, to use the expressions of the well-known military commentator Drew Middleton--an anchor for U.S. policy in southwest Asia, the most important stronghold of the United States between Israel and Japan, and, axiomatically, a fortress against the spread of communism. Drew Middleton is worried lest Iran should break away from the U.S. anchor.

We will supplement this exhibition of candor with the words of Morton Kondrakoke from the NEW REPUBLIC, who writes: They are now posing the question in Washington: Who is to blame for the loss of Iran? It is well known that you can only lose that which is yours, that which belongs to you--and that is how they regard Iran on the other side of the ocean.

In this manner, therefore, we are facing one of the rarests and most instructive moments of self-revelation. In place of the Iranian people's sovereignty and their sovereign right to determine their destiny, they give priority to the military, strategic and economic interests of the United States and the entire Western world, even if these interests run counter to the will of the Iranians.

AS-SADAT MEETS VANCE, MOVES TOWARD CAPITULATION TO ISRAEL

LD1400102 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has held a third round of talks with Egyptian President as-Sadat. U.S. officials accompanying Vance stated that important progress had been achieved in the talks.

In the opinion of Western journalists, this statement means that the Egyptian president has accepted the new ideas of Washington. It is being noted in this context that President Carter has called on Cairo and Tel Aviv to reach an agreement on signing the treaty this Sunday. The U.S. President added that As-Sadat was ready to complete the talks and sign the treaty.

Western journalists covering the mission of Secretary of State Vance believe that the Egyptian president no longer insists on any amendments to the U.S. draft separate treaty with Israel. Cairo regarded as sufficient Washington's promise to attach clarifications to the treaty that will make the Egyptian president's leniency [tasahul] toward Tel Aviv's behavior appear in better light. It goes without saying that not even such U.S. clarifications will be legally binding. The clarifications can deal with the dates of granting the illusive autonomy to Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and they can also deal with the fifth point of Article 6 of the U.S. draft treaty, which gives the draft treaty priority over previous Egyptian undertakings under the joint Arab defense agreements.

Therefore, judging by the results of his talks with Cyrus Vance, there are grounds for considering that the Egyptian president has taken yet another step toward capitulation to the Israeli aggressors.

Secret Agreements Highlight Capitulation

LD141127Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[R. Nikolayev article: "In the Impasse of Capitulationism"]

[Text] Characterizing Egyptian President A. as-Sadat's actions, the progressive Arab press figuratively compares him with a "hare caught in automobile headlights." As-Sadat is forced by the very logic of his capitulationist policy to move further and further in the preordained direction, toward signing a peace treaty with Israel. The only thing that he can do now is protract the separate talks somewhat and gain time in the hope that a more suitable political atmosphere will emerge for concluding the final deal with Tel Aviv.

As-Sadat's first steps in the separate field encountered a sharply negative reaction from the Arab public. It was not particularly difficult for them to perceive the simple plan elaborated by U.S. strategists. According to this plan, the United States assumed the role of a kind of "preceptor" [dyadka]; at whose initiative and under whose supervision Egypt and Israel would find a "common language," reach agreement and conclude a separate peace--which would ultimately harness the two countries still more closely to the U.S. political chariot.

Nevertheless, the Egyptian president, ignoring the just criticism of him, continued to move in the "glare of the headlights," making one concession after another to the Israeli leaders, who had toughened their position. Thus were signed the Camp David agreements, on whose basis the final part of the talks on concluding an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is being held in Washington.

One cannot help noting that the texts of the secret articles signed at Camp David that have appeared in the press have confirmed the most serious misgivings voiced in Arab circles regarding the separatist policy. As a reward for the readiness to sign a peace treaty with Cairo, America's SEVEN DAYS wrote, the United States promised to grant Tel Aviv $5 billion of additional loans over the next 5 years. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, the United States will equip Israel's armed forces with the latest types of weapons, including the latest aircraft and missiles that even most of NATO countries still do not have. And in the event of another war by Israel against one or all of the Arab countries forming the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the U.S. Air Force will provide it with air support. The talks between the United States and Israel on concluding a "joint defense" treaty, to be signed no later than 1983, will also be continued.

The fact that the United States still attaches primary importance to insuring Israel's security and satisfying its militarist appetites has demonstrated with the utmost clarity the hypocrisy of the U.S. side, which has posed as some kind of "impartial arbiter." However, the second part of the secret articles concerning relations between the United States and Egypt in the event that a separate treaty is signed could not fail to astonish the Arabs. The Egyptian president approved a document that prepares for his country's army the role of defender of U.S. interests in Africa and the Red Sea region. In order to perform it, the Egyptian Army, Kuwait's AL-WATAN has written, will be transformed into mobile mechanized armed forces whose numerical strength will be reduced from 650,000 to 200,000-300,000 men. It is even proposed that its servicemen's uniform be changed: instead of being khaki, it will be green, as demanded by the conditions of combat operations in certain regions of the African Continent.

But of course, the change in the color of army uniforms is not the entire point; indeed, it is not even the point itself. According to the newspaper, the United States will provide Egypt with the latest F-14, F-15 and F-16 planes; will replace artillery pieces with the new 120mm and 155mm howitzers; will renew the air defense system, equipping it with short- and medium-range missiles; and will initially dispatch 5,000 military specialists to Egypt. Just as with Israel, the United States promises to give Egypt full support if an armed conflict breaks out between Cairo and one of the neighboring Arab states. In the event of a war against Libya, Egypt can count on U.S. military intervention on the side of Cairo.

The third part of the secret articles regulates the relations between Egypt and Israel after the signing of a treaty. After Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, the de facto military alliance between the two countries will be formalized, regular military-political consultations will be organized and cooperation between the intelligence services of Egypt and Israel will be expanded. Moreover, Egypt will withdraw some of its troops from Sinai to the border with Libya and will not act against the Israelis in the event of a war between Israel and the Arab side.

At the same time, as payment for its mediation, the United States is striving to obtain the consent of both sides to the creation of two air force bases in Sinai, which could be utilized for military interference in the Persian Gulf if the oil interests of the United States and its allies are endangered. Nor is the United States averse to securing a naval base in the Israeli port of Haifa.

Commenting on all these facts, Lebanon's AL-HURRIYAH weekly has stressed that the Camp David agreements are leading toward the implementation of the U.S. strategic goal in the Near East: to finally withdraw Egypt from the ranks of the Arab countries and entrust it with the role of defender of imperialism's interests. And the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty would entail a sharp increase in the U.S. military presence in the region.

It is not necessary to have particular foresight to see and understand the danger that the emergent U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli military-political alliance constitutes for the entire Near East region and for continuous regions of Africa.

The publication of the secret agreements reached at Camp David aroused undisguised annoyance in official Cairo. This is not surprising, since the articles of the document eloquently confirm that in the separate bargaining with Israel the Egyptian leadership has made significant concessions that are not only detrimental to the country's sovereignty and economic independence but contradict the interests of the Arabs' struggle against Israeli aggression. They completely dismantle Cairo's propagandist bluff, with which it is trying to create the impression that it occupies a "tough" position at the separate talks with Israel, and they show that in reality Egypt has already capitulated on most issues under joint pressure from Washington and Tel Aviv.

The Baghdad conference of Arab heads of state and government, which unanimously condemned the Camp David agreement, was of great significance in organizing the rejection of Egypt's separate policy and U.S. and Israeli intrigues. At this critical time the Arab world has found the strength to demonstrate unity in the struggle against the deal between imperialism and Zionism.

The results of the Baghdad pan-Arab meeting knocked the ground out from under the feet of those who hoped for its failure. The participants in the forum rejected the Camp David deal concluded behind the backs of the Arabs. They showed complete unanimity on the question of support for the Palestinians' rights, reasserting the status of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. A program for an all-round settlement was counterposed to the policy of separate deals.

The conference's political decisions were supplemented by a series of concrete measures in opposition to the separate deals course. It was decided that if As-Sadat signs a peace treaty with Israel, the Arab countries will isolate Egypt and sever all relations with it; apply economic sanctions against it; extend the Arab League's boycott rules to Egyptian companies that have dealings with Israeli firms; transfer the league's headquarters from Cairo to another country, and freeze Egypt's membership of this pan-Arab organization.

On the whole, the Baghdad conference--and the Arab press stressed this--created a real basis for effective opposition to the anti-Arab capitulatory policy and struck a perceptible blow against U.S. plans to gradually involve certain moderate regimes in the separate talks. That is why the results of the Baghdad forum caused such nervousness in Washington and Cairo. The United States and Egypt are coordinating their efforts to try to drive a wedge into the cohesion achieved in Baghdad and undermine the implementation of the decisions adopted there. At the same time they are trying to sow discord between the Arab countries and the socialist community, primarily the Soviet Union. Rejecting these provocative maneuvers, the weekly FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH wrote that the Soviet Union's support for the Arab people's just struggle for the liberation of the Israeli-occupied territories and for a just solution to the Palestinian problem is the guarantee of the implementation of the Arabs' inalienable rights.

The Arabs' struggle against separate deals and for a just Near East settlement is continuing, and one of the most necessary conditions for its successful completion is the Arab countries' cohesion in the face of the common enemy.

NEW 'OPPOSITION' POLITICAL PARTY SET UP IN EGYPT

LD121346Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, December 13, TASS--The founding of a new political party--the Socialist Action Party--has been officially declared in Egypt.

Its chairman is Ibrahim Shukri, one of the leaders of the Nationalist "Misr el Fatat" grouping, which existed in the country in the thirties. The authorities were in a hurry to describe it as an "opposition party.

Wishing to put an end to principled criticism against him and trying to preserve a semblance of "democracy" in Egypt, As-Sadat repeatedly declared for founding a so-called positive opposition, which would as a matter of fact unconditionally support the line of the present leadership.

In the opinion of local observers, the form of such an opposition has been found in the new party. As seen from its program, it is on the whole built along the same principles, and proclaims the same aims as the ruling National-Democratic Party. It is not astonishing in this connection that As-Sadat recommended some leading figures of his ruling party to go over to the new political organization.

'ALI'S WARNING ON COMMUNISM SHOWS EGYPT'S 'TURNABOUT'

LD121139Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Vasilyev dispatch: "Evolution of Betrayal"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 December--Addressing the People's Assembly Commission for National Security and Mobilization, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egypt's minister of defense, declared that it is the Egyptian Armed Forces' task to combat the "communist danger." A day earlier, in a speech to officers of the Second Field Army stationed on the banks of the Suez Canal several kilomteres from the positions of the Israeli troops which are still occupying the Sinai Peninsula, he urged the armed forces to "be vigilant" regarding Soviet penetration.

The turnabout in the present Egyptian leadership's policy has rarely been expressed more clearly than in the Egyptian general's statement. The country's rulers see Tel Aviv not as enemies but as their allies in an anti-Soviet policy and in the struggle against forces of progress and national liberation in the Arab world. From political cooperation with imperialism, through separate deals with Israel, to offering their services as a military force to implement imperialist plans in the region of the Near East and Africa--these are the stages of their evolution.

ISRAELIS RESORT TO TERROR IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

ID140502Y Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, December 13, TASS--The Israeli authorities continue resorting to terror and violence in an attempt to suppress the actions by the population of the occupied Arab territories against the capitulatory plans of a Middle East "settlement". On the eve of the concluding stage of the Egyptian-Israeli talks, Tel Aviv is taking vigorious measures to prevent mass actions by the Arab population of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Sector against the socalled project of "administrative self-rule", which the participants in the secret bartaining want to impose on them. Army units have been sent to most Arab towns in the occupied territories; reinforced policy duty, details and security forces are patrolling the main roads. The troops and the police have been ordered to arrest everyone suspected of being associated with Palestinian guerrillas. Mass arrests have been made among the Arab intellectuals, who are actively declaring for the liquidation of Israeli occupation and implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. According to the local press reports, more than twenty Palestinian writers, journalists and trade union leaders have been put into Israeli prisons on the West Bank during the recent week alone.

GOLDA MEIR BURIED AT HERZL MILITARY CEMETERY IN ISRAEL

LD121230Y Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, December 12, TASS--The funeral of Golda Meir, a prominent figure of the Zionist movement, former prime minister of Israel, took place in Jerusalem today. She died on Friday, December 8, at the age of 80. Golda Meir was buried at the Herzl military cemetery beside other state figures of Israel. From the first days of the existence of the Israeli state Golda Meir had held high posts in the country's government apparatus, the post of the minister of foreign affairs, in particular. In 1969-1974 she had headed Israel's Cabinet of ministers. The policy of that government is known to have led to another outbreak of hostilities in the October of 1973 and an aggravation of the situation in the Middle East.

OAPEC CONFERENCE IN ABU DHABI DISCUSSES OIL PROBLEMS

LD132132Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, December 13, TASS--A conference of the ministers of oil resources of ten Arab member-states of the Organisation of Arab Petroelum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) ended today in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates. The participants in the two-day conference discussed problems of developing the oil industry of OAPEC countries. In particular, they outlined a plan of building new oil refineries in order to meet first of all the increased domestic requirements of Arab countries invarious types of fuel. It is believed that by the late 1980's OAPEC countries will jointly refine not two million barrels of oil a day, as at present, but seven million. It was decided also to study the possibility of building a dry dock in the Mediterranean area to repair tankers. A conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will open in Abu Dhabi on December 16. Its members include seven members of OAPEC. It is planned at that meeting to discuss the question of raising oil prices in view of the financial losses suffered by oil producing countries as a result of inflation in the capitalist world and the depreciation of the dollar.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER NOTES TIES WITH USSR, SOVIET BASES

LD121836Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Aden, December 12, TASS--"Strong alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community is the decisive factor of victory of the national-liberation movement of peoples. It is particularly necessary now in order to oppose the forces of Zionism and reaction, which are teaming up in the Middle East, their incessant hostile designs". This has been stated in an interview of Chairman of the Presidential Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which has been published here. The Soviet Union gives our country extensive disinterested assistance in the economic, technical and other spheres, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said. "The arms we are purehasing from our friends are needed to use only to defend our territory from encroachements from outside, which are made with the help of American weapons", said the South Yemeni leader. He resolutely turned down the slanderous assertions that the USSR allegedly has its military bases on the territory of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and said that "the Soviet Union does not need bases on foreign territory". In conclusion, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly appraised the significance of the non-alignment movement and noted that it is an essential political force inthe struggle of peoples for national liberation, social progress, against interference of the forces of imperialism into internal affairs of independent countries.

MPLA-LABOR PARTY CC PLENUM ENDS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD131341Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Luanda, 9 December, TASS--An extraordinary plenum of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]--Labor Party Central Committee which began 6 December and has been held under the leadership of A. Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], ended here today.

The official communique read over the radio by Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge says that the extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Plenum analyzed the most important party and state problems and adopted the following decisions: To constantly strengthen the unity of the party's ranks; to intensify the struggle against the petit bourgeois trends becoming apparent in the party and government apparatus; to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance in the struggle against the petite bourgeoisie which is attempting to retard the revolutionary process; to strengthen the party's influence within the armed forces; to improve their organizational structure, strengthen discipline and enhance combat readiness; to replace the leadership of JORNAL DE ANGOLA and Angolan people's television; to create new departments within the party apparatus in the interests of further strengthening the party's leading role in the state and in this connection to amalgamate the Department of Revolutionary Orientation and the Department of Political and Ideological Education into a single department; to establish in the center of the country certain central government structures; to confer on provincial commissioners the rank of minister; to subordinate the PRA General Prosecutor's Office directly to the president of the republic.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Plenum abolished the posts of prime minister and deputy prime minister. Lopo do Nascimento has been relieved of his duties as member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and PRA prime minister and Carlos Rocha's resignation from his posts as member of the party Central Committee and member of the government has been accepted.

The plenum promoted P. Luvualo and E. Domingos from candidate members to members of the Central Committee Politburo.

The plenum was held in an atmosphere of high political activeness, close unity and cohesion around the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the PRA.

RHODESIAN OIL DEPOT EXPLOSION CREATES CRISIS SITUATION

LD140052Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Fighters from the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front have inflicted a very considerable blow to the Rhodesian racist regime. Monday night they carried out a successful attack on one of the biggest oil storage depots located in the center of Salisbury. Here is what news agencies say about this:

A powerful explosion rang out and a huge column of flames soared into the night sky. At first, one reservoir caught fire and then others began to fly into the air. The gigantic fire which has overtaken the gasoline storage depot is continuing to rage even though the authorities have sent in not only fire fighting but also army units to put it out. Eleven reservoirs with gasoline, diesel fuel and other petroleum products worth about $10 million have already been destroyed.

It is notable that the oil monopolies--Dutch Shell, British Petroleum and the American Caltex and Mobil Oil companies, as well as the French Total, to which the oil storage depot belongs--refused to give any information on the damage done by the fire. This is understandable; for the presence of Western monopolies in Rhodesia is illegal. It runs counter to the UN Security Council's sanctions and oil embargo against the racist Salisbury regime. This is why the Western oil magnates are not at all interested in divulging information on their illegal economic ties with the Smith regime. And these ties have essentially never been severed.

Even before the so-called independence of white Rhodesia was declared the racists had concluded secret agreements with the Western oil monopolies to obtain petroleum products since they understood that the existence of their regime would be impossible without fuel supplies. And this is demonstrated particularly graphically by the situation that has now arisen in Salisbury as a result of the fire at the oil storage depot.

Western news agencies are forced to admit that the fighters of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front have inflicted a blow to the most sensitive spot of the Smith regime. REUTER says, in particular, that the loss of every drop of valuable fuel is having a painful effect on the Rhodesian economy and Smith's army. Huge lines formed this morning at Salisbury gasoline stations. Strict rationing has been introduced--only 3 liters per car. REUTER says that the acuteness of the crisis situation depends on how quickly fuel arrives from the Republic of South Africa. It is through the racist Republic of South Africa that the Western oil monopolies have been supplying oil for all these years to the illegal Smith regime evading the obligatory UN sanctions. This is why at the present session of the UN General Assembly the matter of not only the strict observance of the sanctions against the Rhodesian racists, but also the introduction of an oil embargo against the Republic of South Africa has been proposed.

GROMYKO, EQUATORIAL GUINEAN COUNTERPART EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD131403Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 7 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Nguema Esono Nchama, vice president and minister of foreign relations and friendship with the people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, have exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Equatorial Guinea.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendly relations established between the two countries will continue to develop and serve the cause of peace and progress.

INDOCHINA

FORMATION OF CAMBODIAN NATIONAL FRONT HAILED

LD131021Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[B. Vasilyev article: "Determination of Kampuchean Patriots"]

[Text] Over the past 3 years all honest people of our planet have been receiving with a sense of profound grief and legitimate indignation the tragic reports of events in Kampuchea. This ancient country renowned for its centuries-old culture and high degree of civilization has now been turned into an enormous concentration camp by the reactionary pro-Peking grouping which is now in power.

The lawlessness and mass repressions carried out by the ruling clique are so monstrous and harsh that the reports about them have sometimes seemed improbable and fantastic. But the irrefutable facts which have now been made known and the numerous eyewitness testimonies leave no room for any doubt: In 3 years about 3 million people--almost a quarter of the population--have been executed.

It is therefore perfectly natural that the world public should have welcomed with tremendous satisfaction the recent news that a qualitatively new stage in consolidating all the country's patriotic forces has started in the resistance movement actively developing in Kampuchea. That is precisely how people are assessing the results of the inaugural congress of representatives of various strata of the population held in one of the liberated regions which decided to create the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]. As has already been reported, the congress elected the front's 14-man Central Committee. Heng Samrin has become Central Committee chairman.

"Kampuchea's true revolutionary and patriotic forces have risen up in a resolute struggle against the traitors to the people and for national salvation," the declaration unanimously adopted at the congress points out. The delegates urged all their fellow countrymen to unite and overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to create a truly peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonalined, socialist Kampuchea.

The declaration details the aims and tasks of the Kampuchean revolution. This document pays special attention to questions of foreign policy, which will be based on the consistent pursuit of a course of peace, friendship and nonalinement. The declaration emphasizes clearly and categorically the need to put an end to the border conflict with Vietnam unleashed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique for the benefit of Peking's expansionist, great-power aims. The document also stresses the importance of restoring relations of neighborliness with the Vietnamese people.

The KNUFNS revolutionary program has been warmly approved by all working people in Socialist Vietnam. "The policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," the telegram sent by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee to the KNUFNS Central Committee points out, "is aimed at resolutely defeinding its country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, respecting Kampuchea's independence and territorial integrity and the defending Vietnamese-Kampuchean solidarity."

Commenting on the creation of the KNUFNS, many observers note that the organizational unification of all Kampuchea's patriotic forces will make a very important contribution to their hard, selfless struggle against the present reactionary regime and for the implementation of the true ideals of the Kampuchean revolution.

USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP PRAISED AT TREATY RATIFICATION CEREMONY

LD131844Y Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, December 13, TASS--A ceremony of exchanging the instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held at the presidential capital today.

Speaking at the ceremony, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Duy Trinh said: The conclusion of the treaty became an important event in the political life of the peoples of the two countries, signified a new stage in the development of inviolable relations of militant solidarity and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. It accords with the aspirations and interests of the peoples of our two countries, the interests of socialist states and makes a vigorous contribution to the cause of peace, stability in Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

The entire Vietnamese people, Nguyen Duy Trinh said, ardently welcomes this treaty which is a source of inspiration for it in the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 4th CPV Congress.

The fraternal socialist countries, our friends and the world public fully support and highly evaluate the treaty between the SRV and the USSR. The CPV, the Government of the SRV and the entire Vietnamese people, he noted, will devote very effort to the successful implementation of the treaty, to the further consolidation and expansion of relations of friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation that closely bind the parties and peoples of our two countries.

In conclusion, Nguyen Duy Trinh wished successes to the fraternal Soviet people which under the leadership of the CPSU and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is working to fulfil the historic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, the programme of building communism.

The ceremony was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, Prime Minister of the SRV Government Pham Van Dong and other officials.

DENIAL OF PHAM VAN DONG'S SUPPORT FOR THAI FRONT REPORTED

LD101245Y Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, December 10, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY came forward with a statement refuting the reports by the FRANCE PRESSE news agency from Bangkok. The FRANCE PRESSE reports had asserted that Pham Van Dong, the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, reaffirmed Vietnam's support for the "Patriotic Front of Thailand" at a meeting with representatives of that organisation.

As is known, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY emphasizes, Vietnam's policy is in complete non-intereference in the internal affairs of Thailand as is recorded in the joint statement signed by Pham Van Dong and Kriangsak Chamanan, the prime minister of Thailand.

'ANSWER AWAITED' ON JAPANESE CABINET'S SOVIET ATTITUDE

LD131511Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Bandura reports: "Burden of Problems"]

[Text] Tokyo--The formation of the latest Japanese Government headed by Prime Minister M. Ohira has been completed.

Commenting on the new Cabinet's coming to power, local observers stress that 12 of the 20 members of the government have never before participated in a Japanese Cabinet.

This determined renewal is linked here with the "coalition" nature of M. Ohira's government: Seeking to insure support from the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], the new prime minister has created a Cabinet in which all major LDP factions have received posts.

Ohira has given a good account of himself in Japan as a champion of the "moderation and caution tactic," but the opposition is voicing fears about influence which the representatives of the ruling party's extreme right wing included in the Cabinet could exert on its course. These fears are being heard all the more loudly since the new Cabinet has inherited a heavy burden.

Will the new government be able to take effective steps to improve the economic situation? This question is now being debated in Japan with no less animation than the question of whether Ohira will be able to overcome the sharp list to the right so characteristic of the previous government. The desire of some of the ruling circles to spur on Japan's remilitarization and restore the "spiritual values" rooted in the gloomy past of the fascist military regime is arousing widespread fears in the country.

Many unresolved foreign policy questions have accumulated. They include one of the most important questions--the type of Soviet policy the Cabinet will develop. As is well known, T. Fukuda's government, which concluded the notorious "Peace and Friendship Treaty" with China, which is overtly hostile to the USSR, created the danger of renunciating the positive achievements made in Soviet-Japanese relations. Will the threat be successfully overcome and will Japan's slide into the wake of the policy imposed by Peking be prevented? The answer to this question is also awaited from the new Cabinet.

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY HOLDS PLENUM ON ECONOMY

LD011505Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 November, TASS--A plenum of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee has been held here. It examined the 1979 plan for developing the DPRK national economy and adopted an appropriate resolution.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, delivered a speech at the plenum.

PETROV REFUTES NCNA REPORT OF RIOTS IN DUSHANBE

LD132054Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

["Another Slanderous Allegation by HSINHUA"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Petrov writes:

The HSINHUA agency has long been specialising in anti-Soviet slander. Yesterday it circulated another slanderous fabrication whose purpose is to slur the country which the Maoists proclaimed their "enemy number one."

According to HSINHUA, "riots" took place in Dushanbe, the capital of Soviet Tadzhikistan. HSINHUA also declares that no more no less than 13 thousand people participated in these "riots." Following this sensational "news", HSINHUA agency comes out with even more fantastic allegations about "exploitation and oppression" of the Tadzhiks in the USSR.

Assertions about "disturbances" in Dushanbe and fabrications about discrimination in Tadzhikistan are obvious lies. The capital of Tadzhikistan lived and is living its normal busy life.

Together with other Soviet peoples the Tadzhiks are actively participating in construction of communist society. In the years of Soviet power, the volume of industrial output of Tadzhikistan increased over 600 fold. About 400 major industrial enterprises in more than 100 industries were created in the republic over this period. The Tadzhiks' successes in the development of economy achieved with the support of all peoples of the Soviet Union can be seen from the fact the Tadzhikistan at present exports its products to more than 40 countries. No less impressive are the republic's achievements in education and health services. The state's spending for health services and national culture rose in Tadzhikistan in the years of Soviet power 21 times.

The provocative "news" of HSINHUA are concocted so crudely that they hardly need be refuted. Conducting the Great Han chauvinistic policy, discriminating in every way against national minorities in China Peking tries to place the blame at the door of others.

The crudity of Peking's allegations did not put off, however, some organs of the Western press. They hastened to use HSINHUA'S allegations. Thus, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH deemed it possible to publish an item about a "mutiny" on the Soviet-Chinese border. Its example was followed by newspapers in some other countries.

The Peking propagandists showed again to the whole world that they remain the same slanderers they were in the times of Mao and of the notorious "gang of four". As to the mass media in the West which readily pick up Chinese lies, they merely compromise themselves in the eyes of their readers.

BREZHNEV CHAIRS MEETING OF USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

LD131204Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A routine meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today. It was chaired by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting reviewed the question of the ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed in Moscow on 3 November 1978.

On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers, which submitted the treaty for ratification, Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, made an announcement. He said: [read by announcer]

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed in Moscow for the Soviet side by Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin and for the Vietnamese side by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, binds the long-standing and glorious traditions of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship initiated by the great Lenin and the outstanding leader of the Vietnamese people, Ho Chi Minh.

The friendship between our peoples has withstood well the test of time and been tempered in the fire of experience, has now become an inalienable part of the public and political life of the two countries. Each year Soviet-Vietnamese contacts are strengthened at various levels, including the highest. Meetings between representatives of the legislative bodies, governments, ministries and departments and the public organizations of the two countries have become regular. Economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam is being realized on a growing scale; and here new prospects are being provided with the entry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into CEMA.

The interaction of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is also broadening in the international arena. The multilateral nature and ramification of the links of the peoples of our countries and the level of interstate relations which has been attained have objectively prepared the ground for the consolidation of the relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam in a treaty of great political significance.

Explaining the contents of the treaty, Comrade Gromyko stressed that it provides a powerful new impetus for Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. It expresses the mutual will of our parties, countries and peoples for further cohesiveness on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the further improvement of Soviet-Vietnamese relations in the political, ideological, economic and cultural fields.

I should like particularly to draw attention to Article Six of the treaty, Gromyko continued. It provides that if one of the parties is the object of an attack or threat of attack, the Soviet Union and Vietnam will immediately begin joint consultations with the aim of eliminating such a threat and take appropriate effective measures to safeguard the peace and security of their countries. This provision clearly shows the degree of closeness between the two fraternal countries. Naturally, it is of particularly great importance in present-day conditions.

Thus the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is designed to serve the interests of the peaceful, I stress peaceful creative labor of our peoples. We are confident that it will help our Vietnamese friends in the matter of building a strong, flourishing, peace-loving socialist state, Gromyko stressed.

Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, spoke on behalf of the foreign affairs commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He announced that at a joint session the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet examined and unanimously approved the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The discussion of the treaty at the session of the foreign affairs commissions, Suslov said, confirmed once more that its main content and most important aim consists of insuring conditions favorable for the peaceful and creative toil of the Russian and Vietnamese peoples and for the successful building of communism and socialism in our countries.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam confirmed once more in the treaty that the ceaseless struggle for the safeguarding of international peace and security of peoples and comprehensive assistance in establishing equality and justice in the international relations remain the main line of their foreign policy. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are working to achieve a stable peace and real security on the Asian Continent and are doing a great deal to implement this most important task.

The treaty envisages that both parties will support the striving of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace, security and cooperation between one another. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty will undoubtedly influence favorably the development of affairs in Asia and throughout the world.

The treaty has been welcomed with great satisfaction in the fraternal socialist countries. It is supported by the progressive public throughout the world, Suslov emphasized.

The treaty only displeases circles which do not like the friendship of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and would like a split in the socialist community; it is not to the liking of the enemies of peace and detente.

In conclusion Comrade Suslov announced that the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the Nationalities unanimously recommend that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The following voiced their approval of the treaty: Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ibragimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; (Setsedov), member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and turner at Gorkiy Ordzhonikidze aviation plant.

The results of the discussion were summed up by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He said: [read by announcer]

I should like first and foremost to stress that we are discussing a document of outstanding political significance. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has deep and strong roots. It reflects the experience of cooperation born in a cruel and difficult time. In the period of hard trials, when Vietnam was conducting its heroic struggle for its freedom, the Soviet Union stood alongside it. In that glorious struggle we were together. We are together now, too.

So this treaty can truly be called a mirror of our present-day relations. They are genuine, pure relations of class brothers in the joint struggle for Marxist-Leninist ideals. We already have vital and genuine links in politics, economics, in the sphere of ideology and in other fields.

Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is not based on material calculations, although, of course we take into consideration each other's economic interests. The main thing is that we are internationalists. And the successes of fraternal Vietnam, the successes of every socialist country can only give us joy. The Soviet people see in them a common gain for the cause of peace and social progress.

And there is yet another typical feature of the treaty. This document is addressed to the future. The treaty expressed the determination of the CPSU and the Vietnamese Communist Party and of both our states to enrich our cooperation from year to year, to strengthen Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and to build it to last for centuries.

And the international significance of the treaty is great. Peace, calm, freedom from interference from outside and good-neighborly relations--this is what Southeast Asia, the Asian Continent as a whole and the countries of the whole world need, particularly at the moment. The treaty will serve these ends.

In conclusion Comrade Brezhnev proposed that the decree on the ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed on 3 November 1978 should be confirmed, and he put the draft decree to the vote.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was unanimously ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Brezhnev signed the decree on the ratification of the treaty and the instrument of ratification.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium then considered the question of draft decrees and decisions on the organization and holding of elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation. A report on this question was delivered by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

He recalled that the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a proposal of the Presidium on holding report-back elections to the country's supreme organ of power in March of next year. It was noted that in solving the question of the time of holding the elections, existing legislation, electoral practice and the opinions of the union republics, and also the proposals of citizens made during the discussion by all the people of the Constitution, were all taken fully into account. Allowing for these factors, it is intended to hold the next elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet on Sunday, 4 March 1979. His speech described the draft decrees and decisions of the Presidium which have to be adopted in connection with the forthcoming elections.

Speaking on the above question, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said:

[Read by announcer] We are entering a great and responsible political campaign, and it is necessary from the very first to give it a business-like tone and to give primary attention to the fulfillment of tasks laid down by the 25th party congress and Central Committee plenums. The new Constitution has filled the work of all our organs of power, including the USSR Supreme Soviet, with a deeper content, and this in turn makes new, much higher demands on all people whom the nation sends to the soviets and appoints as its deputies.

These demands are growing, because we now have at our disposal an enormous national economy and developed systems of people's education, health and social security, and fuller and more economical use must be made of existing wealth and shortcomings must be (?eliminated). Here the voice of the deputy, the voice of the people, must be the weightiest. These demands are increasing, because the party is putting full emphasis on improving management at all levels. We are striving to insure that the cadres are working to their full capacity and to maximum effect, that our plans are unconditionally fulfilled, and that the quality and efficiency of production is improved; and the checking carried out by the deputies, the people, must be ever more effective here.

Finally, the demands on the soviets and their deputies are increasing because the implementation of all our plans demands a high degree of organization, discipline and activity, and these qualities are not born of themselves. Work is needed every day in educating and uniting the masses; and the place of the deputies in this matter, of their personal example, is hard to overestimate.

The new election law safeguards a wide, free and businesslike discussion of the qualities of every candidate by extending the time limits of such a discussion. We ask that active use be made of these provisions of the law. This will help to select and put forward as candidates for deputies the most distinguished and most authoritative people. I am certain that party organizations and our public will do everything to insure that leading representatives of the people are put forward and elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet and that the best available experience is gathered in it--all the best forces of our society building its communist future, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in conclusion.

The Presidium unanimously approved the decrees on the holding of elections, on constituencies and also other decisions connected with the forthcoming elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will be published in the central press.

Taking part in the session of the Presidium were secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov and Zimyanin and the chiefs of a number of central offices and departments.

Tlaltelolco Treaty Ratified

LD131904Y Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 13, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the additional protocol N 2 [as received] to the treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America, (Tlaltelolco Treaty), signed on behalf of the Soviet Union in Moscow on May 18, 1978.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD140040Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers took place today. It discussed the tasks stemming from the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conclusions and theses set out in the speech made to that plenum by Comrade Brezhnev. It also reviewed a wide range of problems connected with increasing the efficiency and quality of work as well as the further development of industrial and agricultural production.

The council also discussed practical measures aimed at improving capital construction, the production of consumer goods, trade, the consumer and cultural services and socialist competition for the prefulfillment of plans and pledges.

The session was addressed by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

KIRILENKO ATTENDS RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD140048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] There was a routine meeting today of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which discussed matters connected with the holding of the Ninth Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. The Presidium considered proposals on the agenda and ordering of the session's work. It also discussed questions concerning the completion of the work of the Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on a preliminary examination of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR for 1979, progress in the fulfillment of the plan in 1978, the state budget of the RSFSR for 1979 and a report on the carrying out of the 1977 budget. The session also discussed the completion of work in the standing commissions on the draft law of the RSFSR on the conservation and use of monuments of history and culture. Appropriate decisions have been adopted on these matters. The meeting was conducted by Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the Presidium.

BREZHNEV ATTENDS SESSION OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

LD140820Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened today in the Kremlin. There was a stormy, prolonged standing ovation by the deputies and guests for Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Dmichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov and Gorbachev.

Report on State Plan

LD140836Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow December 14, TASS--Nikolay Maslennikov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, delivered the report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation in 1979. Speaking at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, which was opened today, he said that the republic's national income would increase five percent next year, which was a bigger rise than this year.

Industry will be further expanded. The production of oil and gas condensate will go up by 23.3 million tons, and gas by 32,200 million cubic metres. Coal and metal production will also be expanded 54.5 million tons of mineral fertilizers or 5.5 million tons more than this year's level will be produced.

Next year the output of consumer goods will rise by 5.4 percent as against 4 percent this year. 7.2 percent more food will be produced.

Agriculture will be further advanced next year. Its gross output will increase by 6,000 million roubles and equal 66,000 million roubles.

The material and cultural standards of the people will be further raised. Per capita real incomes will go up 3.5 percent, payments and allowances from social consumption funds will be bigger by 2,700 million roubles and, as established by the five-year plan, will be 64,600 million roubles.

The total living floor space, to be built in the Russian Federation in 1979, will be 62 million square metres and this will make it possible to improve the housing conditions of 6 million people.

The plan for next year envisages an intensive build-up of the economy potential of Siberia and the Far East, Maslennikov said. He added that the plan was aimed at the further expansion of the economy and an improvement in the living standards of the Soviet people.

Draft Budget Presented

LD1410940Y Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 14, TASS--In drawing up the Russian Federation's budget for 1979, the main attention was given to the tasks of raising the efficiency of production and the quality of output, said Andrey Bobrovnikov, the finance minister of this constituent republic of the Soviet Union. He made a report to the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on the over 68 billion rouble draft budget which is 7.3 percent bigger than that of the current year.

A regular session of the Russian parliament opened in the Kremlin today.

The draft budget, Bobrovnikov said, provides for the necessary outlays for the further development of the republican economy and culture. 87 percent of budget appropriations are earmarked for financing the national economy and social and cultural services.

About 19 billion roubles are allocated for the further development of agriculture in the republic.

Over 33 billion roubles are to be spent on education, health services and social welfare, the payment of state pensions and benefits.

FRATERNAL AID TO LITHUANIA TO OVERCOME DISASTER NOTED

LD132124Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

["Why This Year Is Not a Bad Year for Lithuania"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius, December 13 TASS--TASS correspondent Feliksas Pazhusis writes:

Reports and speeches at the session of Lithuania's Supreme Soviet which ended today and which summed up the results of the republic's economic development in the current year and adopted the plan for next year mentioned many times fraternal mutual assistance of union republics of the USSR and touched upon the advantages of the socialist system which engendered and established such relations among peoples of the USSR.

The pretext for this was the natural disaster which hit Lithuania this year but which did not affect its economic development or prosperity of the people. There were constant rains in Lithuania in summer and in autumn. In western districts of Lithuania, crops of cereals were destroyed on thousands of hectares and plantations of sugar beet and potatoes remained unharvested.

The same disaster hit Lithuania exactly 50 years ago, in 1928. Newspapers of bourgeois Lithuania described that year as the "black year". Because of lean crops there was hunger and there was no food for cattle. Many farmsteads and small estates were sold. About 50 thousand peasant families had to leave abroad in search of means of livelihood.

An absolutely different picture exists this year. Lithuania's Minister of Agriculture Medardas Grigalyunas, the son of a peasant who lost all his property in that grim year of 1928 and a man who worked himself as a farmhand for landlords, knows well the value of bread. He told the TASS correspondent that this year was really a hard year. But mobilising the resources of peasants and workers from towns, we gathered the crops that are not bad at all, over 27 centners of cereals per hectare, he said. Industrial enterprises helped peasants to reequip farm machinery for work in water-logged soil. Ameliorators reinforced dykes, thus preventing the flooding of fields. Planes were used for sowing winter crops.

Unfortunately, the volume of fodder procured is less than needed, the minister said. Fraternal Soviet republics came to Lithuania's assistance. They allocated for Lithuania from their funds several hundred thousand tons of fodder gain. Besides that, the republic was provided additionally a great number of farm machinery and spares and vast volumes of mineral fertilisers. As a result of this fraternal assistance, the entire cattle will be preserved and its productivity will not be lowered. The republic population will be fully provided with bread and milk, meat and other products.

The fact that this year has not become the "black year" for Lithuania shows again the advantage of the socialist system, fraternal mutual assistance of union republics.

BRIEFS

PEACE MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the peace partisans movement, an expanded plenum of the Ukranian Committee for the Defense of Peace was held in Kiev on 6 December. The plenum was opened by Gnochar, committee chairman. Kirillova, committee deputy chairman and director of the Kiev branch of the Central Lenin Museum, delivered a report. The plenum elected Korotich, VSESVIT journal chief editor, as deputy chairman of the Ukranian Committee for the Defense of Peace. Sologub, Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukranian Trade Unions Council chairman, and Merkulov, department chief in the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the plenum proceedings. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukranian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU]

FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL IN KIEV--A weekly city friendship festival, The Ukraine and Russia Have Become Related Forever, opened in Kiev on 6 December. Representatives from Moscow, the capital cities of union republics and Sevastopol attended the opening ceremony which was held in the district officer's house. The festival is devoted to the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunion with Russia. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukranian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA HITS POLLUTION RECORD OF ARMENIAN PLANT

LD131521 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 November 1978 publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word report from Yerevan by correspondent Yu. Arakelyan under the heading "The Order Has Been Signed But...." Arakelyan tells how Armenia's chief sanitary inspector, U. Pogosyan, has instituted legal proceedings against the leaders of the Kirovakan A. Myasnikyan chemical plant, which has been heavily polluting Korovakan's air and water. Arakelyan states that "the dust emitted into the atmosphere by the carbide production facility and the lime shop accumulates in Kirovakan itself, over which a 'fox brush' from the nitric acid production facility hovers in a poisonour arc. The carbide production units operate completely without cleansing installations. An accident has already occurred, on 4 November 1977, entailing considerable environmental pollution."

The plant's party organization and workers are concerned, Arakelyan says, but although some steps have been taken, the fault lies in the fact that the plant is old, the equipment obsolete, and the plant leaders have to tolerate pollution if they want to fulfill the plan.

Although the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry has issued a decree on measures to help eliminate the accident-prone situation at the melamine shop, no action has been taken, the report states.

RSFSR GOSPLAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN LISITSYN DIES

LD131601 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 December 1978 publishes on page 4 the 400-word obituary of Viktor Nikolayevich Lisitsyn, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, who died "suddenly" on 30 November in his 74th year. He was born in the village of Ivanteyevka in Moskovskaya Oblast in 1905. The obituary is signed by M.S. Solomentsev, N.K. Baybakov and others.

BRIEFS

KAMCHATKA, SAKHALIN PLAN SHORTCOMINGS--Results of the traditional socialist competition between Kamchatkskaya and Sakhalinskaya oblasts for the January-October period of this year have been summed up, and the analysis of these results and production indexes for the two oblasts are cause for alarm. The oblasts made no improvements in their fishing industries and maritime transporation in October. As a matter of fact, the results were even worse than for the first 9 months of the year. The oblasts produced less canned fish than in September. The past month was brought little change in fish catches. In October, fulfillment of the annual plan in Kamchatkskaya Oblast increased by only 0.5 percent and in Sakhalinskaya Oblast by only 0.7 percent. The two oblasts failed to fulfill their plans for increasing labor productivity and cargo volume in maritime transportation. Kamchatskaya Oblast failed to fulfill its 10-month plan for marketing of industrial output. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW]

WORKERS BENEFITS INCREASED--Moscow, December 12, TASS--Pensions for 1,300,000 Soviet miners and iron-and-steel workers have gone up by approximately a third. This rise has been introduced, according to the government resolution, stage by stage, indifferent areas of the country. (?Miners and) iron-and-steel workers now (?get their) pensions earlier than (?those in less) arduous industries. Those who work underground got a 10 per cent increase in wages and have had their annual paid leave increased to nearly a month and a half, writes the Soviet newspaper Moscow NEWS INFORMATION. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

SALYUT-6 HEATING SYSTEM OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO SPACE CENTER

LD130956Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Today is the 410th day of the flight of the Soviet Salyut-6 space station. The crews of both main expeditions spent 235 days aboard the station; it has been on automatic flight regime the rest of the time. Here is a report from the flight control center:

All the systems of Salyut-6 are working normally. The station has fully maintained its capability of working both in the automatic and the manned mode. The station is, of course, using up its resources constantly, whether cosmonausts are on board or not. The thermal regime of the space laboratory, its energy reserves, orientation, orbiting height--all these are under constant control from earth.

The thermal regime causes special concern. Although in the general imagination outer space is icy cold, the satellites, spacecraft and stations are most of all hampered by overheating in their structures. Solar radiation, unmitigated by the atmosphere, brings the envelope and external parts to red heat, and although the envelope is protected by a vacuum and screen insulation coat, the problem of eliminating the heat is complex and serious enough.

Electrical energy is also used in the station: mechanisms, the heat regulating system, telemetic systems and radio transmitters work constantly. If the buffer batteries--from which the electricity goes out to the electrical network of the station's energy supply--are to recharge constantly, the solar panels must be oriented regularly. And this means switching on the orientation motors and using fuel for the systems that are automatically maintaining the planned flight program--briefly stated, there are enough worries on the ground.

The flight and work in orbit continue.

BRIEFS

SNOW, ICE ATLAS--Moscow, December 11, TASS--A complex atlas of snow-and-ice resources of the world is being compiled in the Soviet Union. Reflected in the atlas will be all types of snow and ice formations of our planet, a TASS correspondent has been told by Director of the Priroda State Centre Yuriy Kiyenko. The idea of such an atlas, he said, has been supported by the Snow-and-Ice Commission of the International Geodesic and Geophysical Union. The work of compiling the atlas has been included into the international hydrological programme. Materials of space photography are widely used in making maps of the atlas. The results of multi-special television and radiometric photography from meteorological earth satellites enable the making of a general delineation of the snow cover on vast spaces of the earth's surface, to obtain precise data on the main types of glaciation. The atlas of snow-and-ice resources, made with the use of space photography materials, will help resolve the problem of fresh water, one of the most acute problems of the century of technological progress. [Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD]

DIPLOMATS VISIT SPACE INSTITUTE--Moscow, 13 Dec, TASS--The heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union today visited the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The guests were briefed on the broad research program being pursued in the Soviet Union and shown films on the most vivid space expeditions of the year. The diplomats were addressed by Academician Boris Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council; Academician Roald Sagdeyev, the institute's director, and Pilots-Cosmonauts Valeriy Kubasov, Oleg Makarov and Anatoliy Filipchenko. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD]